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Only One.

'Tis not for man to trifle! Life is brief,
And sin is here.
Our age is but the falling of a leaf,
A dropping tear.
We have no time to sport away the hours;
All must be earnest in a world like ours.

Not many lives, but only one have we;
One, only one;
How sacred should that one life ever be—
That narrow span!
Day after day filled up with blessed toil,
Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil.

Down by the Brook.

Down by the brook went Effie and I,
Down by the brook 'neath the forest trees,
When the air with the breath of flowers was sweet,
And the long grass swayed in the summer breeze.
The brooklet danced in the sunbeams bright,
And murmured its own sweet song of glee,
While over our heads the merry birds
Were filling the air with melody.

Ah, me! I wonder if ever now
Her thoughts go back to that dear old time,
When under the trees alone we sat,
Hearing the ripples' dreamy rhyme?
And dipping her hand in the waters bright,
How lazily she with the ripples played!
And the dimples hid in her soft, fair cheek
As I watched her there 'neath the old trees' shade.

Alas, for the vows we plighted then!
Her heart was fickle, and mine was strong;
The love she gave on that summer day
Lasted only the summer long!
Down by the brook, 'neath the grand old trees,
Effie and I no more may go,
And only the birds in their leafy nests
Shall hark to the ripples' dreamy flow.

A DASH THROUGH FIRE.

It has just lately been completed, that long line of railroad across the great island of Australia, but young as it is, many a wild scene has been witnessed there already, and many more will be ere a long time elapses. For it must be borne in mind that the population of that far-off land is an incongruous one, consisting of many races of people, strangely intermixed and mingled.

I had visited the mining districts, Botany Bay—that famous city of condemned criminals—Melbourne, and Sidney. These are the centres of interest, and the only ones. All the rest are mere appendages, sauce for the pudding, or butter for the bread. I was done with my sight-seeing, and now nothing remained but to while away a week or two, and then embark on the next ship which might be outward bound for America. I had not taken a trip over the new railroad, and determined to spend my leisure time by doing so at once. Accordingly I purchased my ticket, mounted the train, and seated myself for the journey.

The iron horse snorted, and moved majestically off from the station, as if he considered it beneath his dignity to tarry longer at that point. The road lies through a wild tract of land, though the years to come will probably see it dotted with neat villages and fine farms, for Australia is a growing land like our own great West, and emigrants are even now rapidly settling up the hitherto barren places. The scenery is such as would naturally charm the traveler with an eye to the beauties of nature. It is everchanging, panorama like, now showing the level and unbroken plain for miles upon miles, now displaying the gigantic mountains, with their craggy peaks reared upward until they seem to meet and kiss the sky, as the clouds hold them in fond embrace.

On, on, on we thundered, over the narrow rails, seldom finding occasion to stop, but pushing forward, with an incessant rattle and jar, for the other terminus of the iron road. We had just passed a train that was madly dashing eastward, with its burden of human beings, and were about to strike upon a portion of track which lay in the midst of a long, level prairie. Far ahead we could see a dense column of smoke rising heavenward, as if the whole island was on fire. I could not explain this strange thing, but kept my eye fixed on the cloud, as I leaned far out of the window, that I might see for myself what was up. The conductor happening to pass, I stopped him, and called his attention to the matter. After viewing the huge billows, as they rose one above the other, for a minute, he drew in his head, and remarked:

"The train that had just passed us has evidently fired the dry prairie grass by a spark from the locomotive. If that be the case, and I think it is, then we shall have a lively time getting through the fire, but go through it I will, for I'm bound this train shall not be the first one on the road to fall behind time for a trifle," and he went forward to speak with the engineer.

We reached the prairie, and found it as the conductor had predicted, but the fire was burning away from the track and not towards it. There appeared to be nothing in the way of our onward course, and the locomotive, jerking its pistons in and out of the cylinders like lightning, and grinding its huge drivers against the rails which guided them in their course, kept plunging ahead, and each moment nearing the sea of fire which lay to the right of the track. Hissing and leaping its tongues of forked flame licking up everything which came within their reach, that great furnace was blazing along the road for a distance of two miles or more, and making rapid advances in the direction of the wind. We had all crowded to the platforms of the train, eager to witness the magnificent spectacle. Every eye was bent on the darting flames. Spreading in three different directions, the fire was some distance in front, behind, and to our right, and it seemed as if one end of the column was running a race with our engine, for it gained on us every minute, and kept far in advance.

Suddenly the wind changed to the north, and now, roaring like a tornado, the terrible sea of heat, and smoke, and fire, came rushing towards the train. The ends traveled faster than the centre, seeming to be eager to clasp us in a hot embrace, and like a general marshalling his forces around a troop which he desired to exterminate, so that column of flame now moved around us, until we were encircled by it as by a belt. Far behind, it had crossed the track, and just ahead of us the black rails lay in its very bosom. There was but one chance for escape. Through it we must dash, and that quickly, else it should devour us in its mad march.

The engineer, a fellow accustomed to danger, and possessed of nerves like steel, gave a wild yell from the brazen throat of his iron charger, threw everything wide open, and waved his hat from the cab window at us in the cars, as we darted like lightning towards the enemy which lay in our path. The drivers spun round with the speed of the wind, and the very earth itself trembled beneath the tread of our giant as it spurned the rails with its iron reel, and swept forward on its way. One moment and we were in the very midst of the fire. The ties were burning fiercely, bright tongues of flame shot up all around us, and kissed each other over the tops of our car, and the red hot rails bent under the weight of the train as it sped onward through the gauntlet of fire.

It was, indeed, a fearful moment. Every door and window was closed, to keep out the devouring element, yet the atmosphere of the coaches was as hot as the air of hades, and the glass windows shivered by the excessive heat, kept crackling and adding to the tumult.

If a rail should break, or bend too much, all would be over. Our lives were worth little at that moment, and few life insurance agents would have granted us a policy on any consideration.

This terrible state of affairs could not last long. One of two things must happen; we would either soon be safely through the flames—or stopping in their midst be devoured by them in their fierce play around us.

The varnish in the coaches was melting, the woodwork of the sides, tops, and bottoms of the cars, was almost hot enough to ignite, and already the outsides were smoking, when we suddenly emerged into cool, pure air, beyond the belt of fire. Hastily doors and windows were thrown open, though many hands were blistered in the operation, and we rushed out again on the platforms to get some chance of breathing without inhaling the fumes of boiling varnish and smoking wood. The last coach of the train was discovered to be on fire, and its occupants were thronging forward into the other cars. But we could not check our speed to extinguish the flames yet, for our old enemy was giving us smart chase, and pressing sharply on our rear, seemingly bent on our total destruction.

Three miles further up the track stood a watering tank, so the conductor said, and toward this we hurried on. We were running rapidly, and it did not take us long to reach the place. Here we came to a stand still. The locomotive was plentifully supplied with leathern buckets, and these we at once began using dexteriously. Water was plentifully dashed on the burning coach, until it was thoroughly drenched; the other cars, badly heated and charred, were also cooled, and then we rested from our labors and surveyed the train. It was terribly damaged. Every plank was more or less burned, the sides were black with smoke, the paint had melted and run in streaks down the sides, and many of the mouldings had been so warped, that the nails had pulled out, and they had dropped off along the road. The car which had come so near burning up was a perfect wreck, being more than half destroyed, and totally unfit for further use until rebuilt. But its remains sat firmly on the trucks, and we concluded that we could safely carry it on with us to the end of the road, where it would be delivered to the mechanics for repairs. The engineer and fireman—brave fellows, who stuck nobly to their posts amid all the danger—were considerably singed, on account of their exposed position—for the cab, being open behind, had allowed some of the flames to dart within and make their acquaintance. Had not our forward motion caused a wind which blew the flames away, they must almost certainly have perished. As it was, we all felt that we had been miraculously saved from a frightful death, and fervently offered up our thanks to the Deity who had so mercifully preserved us.

Having now taken on board a plentiful supply of wood and water, we found the fiery sea again approaching us. Prairie fires travel faster than most people would think possible, the dry grass affording a first rate fuel, and the wind generally driving the flames before it. But we were in no special danger of being overtaken by the devouring element, though such a catastrophy was by no means impossible. However, discretion was evidently the better part of valor in our case, so we entered the cars, and were once more dashing forward to regions of more safety.

We soon left the prairie far behind, struck upon a hilly, barren portion of the road, and through this continued our journey uninterrupted to the terminus of the line. Reaching there on time, alive and well, we felt quite at ease again, and were in excellent spirits.

On my return trip over that same road I had another hairbreadth escape, the particulars of which I will give you in my next article.

Indians as Israelites.

A correspondent of the *Phrenological Journal*, writing from the South, gives the following statement:

"Among the points of resemblance which seem to give plausibility to the theory that the American Indians are descendants of a remnant of the lost tribes of Israel, is a custom of theirs agreeing in its main features with one described in the book of Leviticus. According to the Indian usage, the nearest of kin had a right to slay the murderer wherever he found him, during the interval that elapsed from the time the deed was done till the Green Corn Festival; but if the murderer eluded his pursuers up to that time, and then effected an entrance into the sacred circle of the dancers, he was safe from the Avenger of Blood. This Avenger had it also in his power to grant the murderer a respite. An old white settler, who lived in this country before the Indians left, tells a story of one who was thus respited for a fortnight, at the end of which time he was to meet the Avenger of Blood at a designated spot, to be put to death. Every day during the interval the doomed man approached the rendezvous and sang his death song, recapitulating his deeds of prowess and his immortality of glory. At nine o'clock on the fair spring morning of the appointed day the victim and executioner appeared under the shining green leaves of the beach, in the heart of the dewy forest glade. The white hunter had concealed himself near, and looked on eagerly, half expecting to see the victim sue for mercy, or the stern executioner relent from his purpose; but no! he first placed himself at the right distance, crossed his arms on his breast and looked calmly in the face of the Avenger, who, coolly taking aim, shot him through the heart!"

Treating Broken Arms and Legs.

Some twenty-five years ago a peculiar method of bandaging broken limbs became popular in Europe. It consisted in using, in place of dry bandage, one saturated with boiled starch, and when the limb was sufficiently enveloped with many thicknesses, splints were tied exteriorly to it, so as to keep the whole in the right shape when drying. The next day, when all was dry, the splints were taken off, when the bandage was as hard as stiff pasteboard, and formed a perfectly-fitting and inflexible envelop, which kept the injured fragments perfectly immovable in relation to one another; this is the only requisite for the perfect healing and uniting of the parts of a broken bone, which takes place in at most six weeks. This treatment has been thoroughly tested, and found very successful in cases of broken bones in calves, sheep, goats, chickens, etc.; and now the papers mention a modification of this idea in the case of the broken legs of horses. The leg is carefully set and is covered thickly with plaster. When the plaster has "set," or hardened, it keeps the limb as immovable as if it had been made of iron. Thus treated, the broken leg will knit together in a brief time, and become as good as ever.

Distinguishing Poisonous Plants.—At the Field Meeting of the Albany Institute, Dr. George T. Stevens, the botanist, gave a general rule in respect to distinguishing poisonous plants of the Umbelliferous order. He says it is safe to premise that any of these plants growing in wet places are poisons. He instanced a case where several children in one family were fatally poisoned by eating the roots of the Water Parsnip, mistaken for Sweet Cicely. On the other hand, the Caraway, Dill, Coriander, and Anise are examples of the wholesome, aromatic plants of this order, all growing in dry places.

A Sad Story.

The Tender Appeal of a Deserted Family.

Postmaster Billings, of Santa Clara, (Cal.), has received the following letter, which he has had published in order to reach the missing man if possible. It tells its own sad story?

To the Postmaster of Santa Clara:—Will you be so kind as to inquire if there is such a man as George Ray in your city; or where he is if he has left Santa Clara? He is about thirty-seven years of age, dark eyes and hair, not very tall, and is a carpenter by trade. He is my dear father, and we have not heard a word from him for more than two years. Ma is left with five children, and I am the oldest and am fourteen years old. Sometimes ma thinks he is dead, but I dreamed, the other night, that he came home to us, and it has made me think so much about him that I cannot help writing to you, for I cannot give up all hopes. Oh! dear Mr. Postmaster! will you do this favor for a poor, homeless girl? and you shall have many warm thanks. If you can see him, or hear where he is, will you be so good as to send him this letter? Will you please answer? Yours, truly,

The following is the letter enclosed:

My Dear, Dear Pa.—How can I tell you how sad my heart is while I write to you, not knowing whether you are dead or alive. Do you love us any more? Why is it that we do not hear from you any more? If you are sick and discouraged, we will try and help you to come home, and then we will work and take care of you. Oh, how hard it is to live as we do, now that the children are all separated! Willie is at the State Reform School in Lancaster, in this State, and ma does not have to pay his board; a man in Berlin has adopted Frankie as his daughter, and a rich farmer in the country has Libbie as his child, and Henry is at Fredericksburgh. I am working for wages in a small family in Massillon. Ma has learned the dressmaker's trade, and sews by the day in this city, and helps me all she can. She has been working in the city for the last two weeks, and will be there some time. It is hard to have no home, no pa to love us—and oh, pa, do take pity on us, and come back! We will all receive you with open arms. And how happy we will be to have you with us, as you have been once. Oh, pa, *do* write, and tell us if you love us still. Your sorrowful daughter,

Emma A. Ray,
Massillon, Stark County, Ohio.

Could anything be more touching than the fervent, earnest appeal of the young girl?

A Little Fun With Hopkins.

Some years ago, says Max Adler in *Saturday Night*, a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members one evening thought they would have a little fun at the expense of Hopkins, their foreman. They decided to rush around with the engine to Hopkins's house after dark, to throw up their ladders, pull out their hose, climb on his roof and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire. But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house, and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in, without the company being aware of the change. So about eight o'clock the humorists dashed out, and went through all the movements, getting on the roof and splashing water around, and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A rival company noticing what was going on also hurried to the scene, and without understanding the joke, attached their hose to a plug, smashed in the front windows, and began to empty a two-inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window-shutters with an axe, broke down the front door, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles, and bawled through the trumpets until the hired girl had convulsions on the kitchen stairs. The first company tried to explain, but the new-comers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued, and presently firemen were sliding off the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and brass horns on the stairs. And the next morning that Presbyterian divine and his family moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensational for a quiet, domestic circle. They wanted a house where there was more calmness and peace; where they could have more security for their privacy and pianos, and for their front doors and shingles and peace of mind and window-sashes.

River Whirlpools.

Among the many phenomena of the Colorado river are "swirls," so called. They occur everywhere, but only at high stages of water. A bubble rises from the bottom and breaks with a slight sound on the surface. The water at the point begins a rotary motion, so small that an inverted teacup might cover it. Larger and larger grows the circle, till a surface of forty feet in diameter is in motion, spinning round a funnel-shaped hole in the centre two or three feet across at the top, and coming to a point in the depths below. Often a large tree floating down the stream is caught and its foremost end thrust up in the air twenty or thirty feet, while the other passes underneath, the exposed end to be slowly drawn down again and to disappear. Three soldiers, deserters from Camp Mohave, passing in a skiff through the ravine immediately below the fork, suffered their craft to run into a swirl. One of the crew at the first intimation of danger, threw himself overboard beyond the charmed circle, and as he swam away, he turned his head and saw the boat spin round and round, until one end being drawn into the vortex and the other upheaved in the air, it slowly sank as it revolved into the turbid bosom of the river, its human freight to be seen no more, for the Colorado river does not give up the dead—no corpses lodge on its shores.

Last Slave Sale of New Jersey.

The *West Jersey Press* has this bit of local history with reference to Gloucester County: A few days ago we listened to the recital of the circumstances attending probably the last sale of slaves that took place in Gloucester County, nearly sixty years ago. A free colored man became enamored of a colored girl, a slave, belonging to a family in that county, and desired to marry her, but as the law would not permit the marriage, he determined to buy her. He applied to the owner, who agreed to sell her to him for half a crown. The money was never paid, however, but this fact was not developed until years after, when, by an accident which befel a daughter by this marriage, she became a charge upon the county. This took place within a few months after the death of the owner of the girl's mother, and the executors of the estate sought counsel in the premises, and were told, in advertising the personal effects of the deceased, to conclude it with these words: "Together with all the personal property of said deceased." This was done, and at the sale, which took place in the year 1815, the father of the girl bought his wife and four children for forty cents. The descendants of this family are now living in Salem county.

Preparing for the Cholera.

Disinfectants to be Used.

Now that the cholera is in our midst, every precaution should be used. A well-known physician gives the following hints:

Prepare the following solution, keeping it on hand during the warm months: 10 lbs. copperas dissolved in 5 gals. water, to which add half a pint of crude carbolic acid, or half the quantity of pure acid; stir this well together, when it is ready for use. One pint of this solution should be poured into every water-closet pan or privy seat, and double the quantity in the ordinary yard privy, twice daily. For decomposing masses of filth which may not be immediately removed, saturate well with this solution. For outside drains connected with the house, pour in a quart daily, or oftener, if offensive.

The chamber vessels should always have a small quantity therein before use, and immediately after use. All soiled clothing or bedding should be at once removed from patient and placed in a tub having sufficient of this disinfecting solution to saturate them; should be allowed to remain therein for an hour at least, after which they should undergo a thorough boiling for half an hour or more.

Handling such articles is far more dangerous than handling or attending the patient; and especially so after a certain period has elapsed. Hence the necessity for their immediate care, before the vitilizing principle developed by decomposition has time to develop.

Should the patient recover or die, the apartment or room should be immediately closed, and thoroughly fumigated as follows:

Placing an iron dish in the centre of the room, upon some bricks or something by which fire may not be communicated, put therein 2 or 3 lbs. common sulphur, pour over it a small quantity of alcohol, and, after seeing that the room is tightly closed, set the alcohol on fire and let it burn slowly out. This liberates dense volumes of sulphurous acid, which permeates every crevice and fibre of bedding and clothing. Allowing the room to remain closed 3 or 4 hours, it may then be thrown wide open and thoroughly ventilated. All soiled clothing and bedding must then be placed in the disinfecting solution and treated as before mentioned. Never put away the smallest piece of cloth, clothing, sheets, bedding, pocket-handkerchiefs or any textile fabric until it has been thoroughly disinfected and boiled, for this disease has been transmitted and communicated months and years after by being thus transported.

Plants and Health.

There are various impressions as to the relations of plants and flowers to health, and the editor of *Hygiene* has taken the proper method to collect facts. The following circular explains itself, and we willingly give place to it, with the request that replies be made to Editor of *Hygiene*, care of G. P. Putnam's Sons, 4th Ave. and 23rd Street, New York.

"In view of the recent discoveries of Prof. Mantegazza, of Pavia, Italy, concerning the production of *ozone* by certain plants and fruits, and the probable hygienic advantages to be derived from the cultivation of such plants, it is desired to obtain the experience of nurserymen and florists concerning the following points:

"I. What is the popular opinion of the effect of odorous plants on health?

"II. What plants are believed to effect the health by their odors?

"III. What plants are believed to exert injurious effects by their odors?

"IV. What diseases are believed to be affected by odorous plants, and how—favorably or unfavorably?

"V. Have you noticed any exemption from diseases as fever and ague, or other malarious diseases, by those in floriculture?

"VI. Do you know any instance of the health of a neighborhood having been beneficially affected by the cultivation of flowers? If so, what diseases were modified or checked, and what were the flowers and plants to the cultivation of which the result was attributed?

"Answers to the foregoing questions, and any other information touching the subject, may be made as briefly or as elaborately as you choose—the object being to elicit such facts as exist, and the publication of which, it is believed, may do much towards increasing the cultivation of flowers for sanitary reasons, if for no other.

"A copy of the *Hygiene*, containing the result, will be mailed to those who contribute by their answers to this effort.

On a Mission.

Brother Badger was rather taken aback a few Sundays since. Brother Badger is senior deacon of the crack church of Raybridge, and Brother Badger owns a great deal of property in Raybridge, and is very loud in his praises of the town. He would advise everybody, and everybody's relatives, to come and settle in that peaceful, moral, and beautiful municipality; and to further so laudable an end, he would sell them land upon which to build houses.

It was Sunday evening, and at the close of the prayer-meeting Parson Logos, who is the settled pastor of the crack church of Raybridge, informed his friends that Rev. Mr. Swan, of Lakeside, would supply his pulpit on the following Sabbath; and he gave as a reason for the exchange that he himself should have no time to prepare a sermon as he was going on a mission to the Heathen.

The assembly were in consternation. They loved their pastor, and did not wish to part with him.

Brother Badger arose and addressed the minister openly. He was surprised and pained.

"Wherefore?" asked the pastor.

"That you whom we so love and respect, should make ready for doing such a thing without giving us more warning."

"Doing what thing, Brother Badger?"

"Going off to the Heathen, sir."

"Why, bless you, my dear brother, *I am not going out of town!*"

Women Sent to Prison.

A few days since seventeen women, living in the village of Ascott, England, so Emily Faithful tells us, were summoned for threatening, intimidating, and molesting two young men who had been induced by a farmer to work on a farm from which the laborers in a body had seceded because he would not increase their wages from 12 shillings to 14 shillings a week. Two clergymen, in their capacity as magistrates, heard the case. The evidence was conflicting. The unpaid justices had full scope for mercy, but the women were condemned—seven to ten day's imprisonment, the rest to seven days with hard labor. The working people rose *en masse* throughout the district; the police station was assailed; but with the first ray of light a prison van containing these victims stole out of Chipping Norton and deposited them all in the county jail, together with two babies at the breast, while a score or more of motherless children were left behind.

A Romance in Real Life.

A foreign correspondent relates the following story: "Paul Starns, the late clerk of the Alabama Reconstruction Convention, has been sojourning in Europe. At Rome he made the acquaintance of Iscippi Geza, one of the wealthiest and most influential Hungarian noblemen, who was about to depart for Naples, where his family were passing the summer. The handsome American had made a most favorable impression upon the royalist, and was invited to accompany him to Naples. Iscippi Geza, the Count of Temesvar, found his lady in very feeble health, and the physician had given up all hope. A few weeks afterwards the Countess died, and Paul Starns had meanwhile so endeared himself to his aristocratic friend that another invitation was tendered and accepted to accompany the Count to his castles in Hungary. Only a short drive from the City of Temesvar lies the beautiful castle of Radowitz, the ancestral seat of the Gezas. It was presided over by the young Countess Paula, a lady of the pure Hungarian type, the only child and heir of Iscippi Geza. The young American was quite stricken by the intense beauty of the lady, and before three weeks elapsed, the two were as friendly as if they had grown up together. During the hunting season distinguished guests arrived at the castle, among whom Prince Esterhazy, of Moravia, was the most prominent. The Prince was about thirty years of age, and had lately been promoted to a captaincy of the Guards. Major-General Prince Esterhazy, the captain's father, and Count Geza, had been the most intimate friends for almost a life time, and both desired to still stronger tie the bonds of friendship by uniting their two children. This was the main object of the Prince's visit, for the necessary preliminary arrangements had long ago been agreed upon by the two parents. Paul Starns had meanwhile cared nothing at all for the distinguished guests, but had mainly passed his time in studying modern languages. To his utter surprise, Count Geza insisted upon his joining the dinner party one certain day, and the old gentleman was quite enthusiastic, when he continued: 'We have a great surprise for our friends to-day, and you must witness the proudest event of my life.' But the surprise was quite different from that expected. Captain Esterhazy proposed and was flatly refused. A bursting bombshell could not have created a more profound sensation, than Countess Paula's declaration that she would never marry the Captain. Some angry words followed, and Captain Esterhazy alluded to American intruders and beggars. Some bluster about a duel followed. Finally, Paul Starns left for Italy. Over a year had since elapsed, and the Countess was in so feeble health that a journey to Italy had been strongly advised. She had persistently refused to see any of the Esterhazy family again, and Count Geza was inconsolable when he saw the sufferings of his only child. At Rome, a sudden change overcame the Countess; she regained her health, and Count Geza was not a little surprised when he was one day informed that she had seen Paul Starns in the theatre, and that she would marry him or not marry at all. On the 12th of May the wedding took place."

Phœnician Inscriptions in Brazil.

Some time since it was stated that certain inscriptions had been discovered in Brazil, which, upon examination, proved to be Phœnician, and to record the presence there, five centuries before Christ, of a Phœnician colony. In the New York *Evening Post* the circumstances of the discovery are given as follows:

"Visconde de Sapercahy, a member of the Emperor's Council of State, received, three months ago, a letter from Parahyba, inclosing a drawing of the inscription upon a stone which the writer's slaves had come upon during their agricultural labors on his farm, and which drawing had been taken by the writer's son, a young man who could draw a little. This copy was turned over to the Historical Society of Rio, and by it to Senhor Ladislao Netto, Director of the Rio Museum, for an examination. On examining it, he found the letters to be pure Phœnician.

"The inscription is of a commemorate stone—a rough monument erected by some Phœnicians of Sidonia, apparently exiles or refugees from their native land, between the ninth and tenth years of the reign of a king named Hiram. These rash or unfortunate Canaanites—the patronymic which they have used to designate themselves—left the port of Avonizaber (now Akaba), a port upon the Red Sea, and sailed for twelve gionlunes (lunar months) along the land of Egypt—that is, Africa. The number of vessels they had and the number of males and females composing the adventurous expedition are all set forth in a concise and seemingly elegant style, these particulars being placed intermediate between the invocation—some at the beginning, and the others at the end of the inscription of the Alonim Valonuth—that is, gods and goddesses, or *superos superasques*, as is the Latin translation of those well-known Pœnician words. The inscription is in eight lines of most beautiful Phœnician letters, but without separation of the words, without the vowel points, and without quiescent letters—three great obstacles to the interpretation, to overcome which a mere knowledge of Biblical Hebrew is insufficient.

"Writing to the finder on the subject, Senhor Netto expresses the opinion that the voyage was made during the reign of the second Hiram, who succeeded Solomon's ally on the throne of Phœnicia. He explains their crossing, of which they themselves appeared to be unaware, by resort to Maury's observations on oceanic currents. Like Cabral, in fleeing from the storm reigning from the Cape of Good Hope up to Senegambia, they steered into the high sea, and, seized by the famous equatorial current, which sometimes flows with extraordinary swiftness, they unexpectedly came upon the Brazilian shores. Senhor Netto writes to Ernest Renan and to Father Barges, giving them some words of his version, and asking their advice how to make his efforts of the most service to science."

Resuscitating the Drowned.

A case of restoration from apparent drowning has lately taken place in the city of Brussels, where a man had fallen into the water, and was only recovered after considerable time. Dr. Joux, an eminent physician in the city, immediately initiated the necessary measures towards his restoration, and for three hours applied all the remedies that could be thought of. No evidence of life manifesting itself in this interval, Dr. Joux proceeded to apply plates of iron heated to a white heat, to the upper parts of the body, near the more vital organs. After a short time, to the astonishment of the assistants, faint signs of breathing were observed, and in the course of half an hour the man came to life, and was finally fully restored, the only inconvenience sustained being the severe cauterization which his skin necessarily underwent.

A sacrilegious horse broke into a Pittsburgh church, and kicked around among the pews and things till it run up a bill of $800 for damages.

Daring Attempt to Kidnap a Cashier and Rob a Bank.

The town of Chillicothe, Mo., was thrown into a state of great excitement one night recently by an attempt to rob the savings bank in that place.

Smith Rembo, a large, heavy, powerful man about 55 years of age, lived about seven miles south of Chillicothe, and was ostensibly a farmer. He had a wife and two sons at home, and a bright, interesting daughter at school in town. During the war he was active as a loyalist in marauding and bushwhacking among the families of those who were on the other side.

After the war he became an active and prominent politician, but strange rumors began to float about concerning him. He employed a good many hands, and rented portions of his farm to tenants, and many of them were believed to be hard characters.

Finally, he laid a plan to rob the savings bank by capturing the cashier in the night and forcing him at the point of the pistol to open the vault of the bank and deliver the contents. In making his arrangements with some of his gang, he discovered that he was overheard by a young man named Brunk, who had once been in his employ. He then made a confidant of Brunk, who agreed to aid in the enterprise. He, however, acted as detective, and revealed the whole scheme to the cashier, Mr. McWilliams, and the assistant cashier, Mr. Cooper.

After some delays the execution of the plan was attempted. Rembo drove to town in his wagon in company with Brunk and two others, named Monroe and Manseau. Rembo loafed about and made himself agreeable until evening, when, under pretence of going out of town a couple of miles to stop with a friend, he hitched up his team, and with his companions drove out into the country. After going a short distance, they concealed the horses and wagon among some undergrowth, and between ten and eleven o'clock in the night proceeded towards McWilliams's house, which was about half a mile out of town.

They had thoroughly disguised themselves by blackening their faces and wrapping black crape around their heads. In the meantime McWilliams had prepared for their reception. Six well-armed men had been concealed in the bank, and eight more, including the officers of the bank, were with McWilliams in his house.

The night was dark and starless. As they approached the house Rembo said: "Now, boys, we must tie McWilliams and wife, and take them into that woods there in the rear of the house. We will then leave enough of us to hold the family under guard, and the balance of us will take McWilliams down town and make him enter the vault silently, under penalty of death, open the vault and get the money. Then we must kill McWilliams, certain."

The party then approached the house. Rembo, Brunk, and Manseau going on the portico. McWilliams was called for, with the announcement that a friend was there and wished to see him. At that time window shutters were thrown open, and the detective, Brunk, sprang into the window, aided in so doing by a large box previously placed beneath it by Mr. McWilliams to aid him in entering. As he entered he fired at Rembo, and several other shots were fired by the men within.

Rembo fell and died immediately, having been shot four times. Monroe immediately ran, dropping his pistol in his flight. Manseau fired two shots, one of which made a slight flesh wound on the inner side of Mr. Cooper's right thigh. The men in the house started in pursuit of the retreating robbers.

Monroe and Manseau were followed to their homes, were both captured, brought to town, and lodged in jail, both of them confessing their complicity in the affair. Rembo's body was brought into town and placed in a room in the court building, where it was looked upon by hundreds of citizens. It was afterward delivered to his two sons, who are not suspected of having had any knowledge of his plans.

Monroe and Manseau are both poor men with families. They were both led into the affair by Rembo, who had some pecuniary claims against them, and threatened to cause them trouble.

Negro Jurors.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been in the Red River Country, where the black population so largely preponderates, and the juries are selected from both races. He says: "I asked a white man who had had considerable jury experience, how it worked. He said "it worked tolerably well after a fellow got used to it."

"Did it take much effort to get used to it?" I asked.

"Yes, sir, you bet it was the confoundest hardest thing to get used to ever you heard of. I haven't got used to the smell yet. Of a hot day in a close room with a lot of fat niggers sitting on a case, it's pretty hard. But we have to submit, for if some of us white people didn't go on the jury it would be all niggers, and that would be ruin."

"How are the juries divided?" I asked.

"Oh, just as it happens, so there is some of each race on every jury. Sometimes there's only two niggers, sometimes four, sometimes six, and sometimes ten."

"How are they about agreeing upon verdicts?"

"They are better than the whites. The niggers never hang a jury. When I am on a jury with them, and the suit is on an account, for instance, I just figure up the amount, and say: 'Boys, here, Jones owes Smith so much and so much and so much, giving the figures, and Smith owes Jones so much and so much, giving figures, which leaves Jones behind with Smith so much, and that's what we must render judgment for.' They all agree to it, although they don't know any more about figures than a hog does about theology."

"I'll say this for the niggers," he continued, "they are not stubborn on a jury at all; but so far as my experience goes, they are always anxious to do the right thing between man and man."

"When their own color is involved, how is it?" I asked.

"Just the same. They do not shield their own people. They'll hang a nigger for murder just as quick as they will a white man, and a good deal quicker. Sometimes I think they are a little too hard on their own race. But I suppose they fear we will charge them with partiality. On the whole, a nigger makes a pretty fair juryman."

"Was there no great opposition to his serving in that capacity?"

"Oh, yes, thunder was to pay for a while. White men said they wouldn't sit with a nigger, they would die first, and all that, but they had to swallow the dose, and have now got used to it. There is nothing like being used to anything, is there?"

Wagner, when he goes to the Maine State Prison under sentence of death, will find ten others there in the same condition. The last hanging in Maine was in 1869, and any or all of these ten could be hanged any day that the Governor saw fit to order the execution.

The Value of Books.

Following is an extract from the very able address delivered by Hon. William Cullen Bryant on the occasion of the dedication of the new Library Building at Princeton College. He said:

To form an adequate idea of the value of books it is only necessary to suppose a state of things which should cause their sudden destruction. I do not recollect that any author into whose works I have looked has ever taken the trouble to imagine and describe the condition to which the immediate annihilation of books and manuscripts would reduce the human race. It may be said that such an event is altogether impossible. Nay, not so—improbable, I grant—improbable, if you please, to the utmost limit of improbability—but still possible. Let us suppose the white ant, the insect pest which in South America devours and destroys books and manuscripts with such fearful voracity that, as Humboldt avers, they have not left in an extensive district a single manuscript a hundred years old, to become unexpectedly numerous in all civilized countries. Let us suppose it to multiply as strangely as the sugar-ants in the West India island of Grenada, when, coming from nobody knew where, they invaded the plantations in vast armies, forming dams across the stream with their drowned bodies, over which the living ones crossed to the opposite bank, devouring everything before them which had vegetable or animal life, desolating the fields and gardens and threatening to drive the human race from Grenada, until in 1780 the beneficent interposition of a terrific storm of wind and rain annihilated the vast mass of insect life and delivered the island. Imagine the white ant, produced in like numbers, by means as mysterious, invading the haunts of men everywhere, creeping into our libraries and publication offices, and consuming every printed page and every manuscript, and everything on which the press or pen can leave its trace. Into what confusion and dismay would society at once be thrown! The reader of the daily gazette from that moment would find himself ignorant of what was going on in the world, and would long in vain to learn what had happened since yesterday. In the crowded city he would find himself a hermit. The reader for entertainment would miss his accustomed refreshment; the inquirer after knowledge would find no path open to his researches; the daily teacher of Scripture would look about him in vain for the sacred volume. The tribunals would be forced to grope their way to justice without statutes or law books; the advocate would have no precedents on which to found his arguments save those which he might possibly remember or invent for the occasion. All the records of the past, all the lessons of history, all the discoveries of science, all the conclusions of philosophy, all that the poets have woven into song, all that has been written down of moral and religious truth, would be lost and be as if they had never been, save such portions of these priceless treasures as might be retained in that treacherous repository, the human memory, and how soon by the process of oral transmission might that portion become changed and corrupted and encumbered with spurious additions! In the places of worship half-remembered litanies would be stammered, half-forgotten hymns given out in halting metre and sung to tunes imperfectly recollected, and mutilated passages of Holy Writ repeated to unedified congregations.

In such a state of things we should become deeply sensible of our immense obligations to the past. For it is to the past that we owe what we are both in body and mind. The past ages have moulded the age in which we live to the shape it now wears; but for the past, man would be helplessly in a savage state. Every advance in civilization, every shining example of active virtue, every wise or sacred precept of human conduct, every triumph of art and skill, everything, in short, that stores the mind with wisdom or instructs the hand or enlightens the conscience is of the past, and books are the repositories in which they are laid up for the use of mankind from generation to generation. Destroy the volumes in which they are contained, and you blot out the past ages, with all that they have done for us, and the human race would drift hopelessly into barbarism.

A Good "Uncle."

"Uncle Cook" is a Boston philanthropist whose charitable propensities are specially moved by the woes of the criminal classes. He has been for some time Chaplain of the Suffolk County Jail; and in that capacity has done much good. But his great work has been in the Municipal Court of Boston. For the last ten years this faithful man has been a constant attendant at the Court, watching specially after the interest of the unfortunate women who are there arraigned. His success has been very marked, and, in not a few instances, he has reclaimed those who have been called "hopeless cases" for many years. The Court, recognizing his usefulness, often places these unfortunate women under his care, on probation. During the year ending June 1, he took in charge, in this manner, four hundred and thirty-two persons, becoming personally responsible for their good deportment. Of this number, 85 per cent. have proved not unworthy of the confidence which "Uncle Cook" had intrusted in them. Some of these were victims of intemperance, who have been saved to a life of usefulness, through the untiring zeal of this good man. Others were young girls, who were saved or rescued from a life of shame by "Uncle Cook's" care and Christian kindness.

It is Better.

Better to wear a calico dress without trimming, if it be paid for, than to owe the shopkeeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a log cabin all your own, than a brown stone mansion belonging to somebody else.

Better to walk forever than to run into debt for a horse and carriage.

Better to sit by the plain pine table, for which you paid three dollars ten years ago, than send home a new extension black walnut top, and promise to pay for it next week.

Better to use the old cane-seated chairs, and faded two-ply carpet, than tremble at the bills sent home from the upholsterer's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better to meet your business acquaintances with a free "don't owe you a cent" smile, than to dodge around the corner to escape a dun.

Better to pay the street organ-grinder two cents for music, if you have it, than owe for a grand piano.

Better to gaze upon bare walls than pictures unpaid for.

Better to eat thin soup from earthenware, if you owe your butcher nothing, than to dine off lamb and roast beef, and know that it does not belong to you.

The retiring editor of a Kansas paper "valedicts" himself as follows:—"If I have said anything through the columns that I am sorry for I am glad of it. To my friends, I thank you for your liberality, and to my enemies, you can go to the devil.'

Dancing Dervishes.

A Very Exciting Ceremony.

Friday being the Mussulman Sunday, says a correspondent in Egypt with Gen. Sherman, our party went to see the dancing dervishes, to do which they had to drive to the old part of Cairo, and found there a frame building in shape something like a church. This was quite full of Arabs and some Europeans, through which a passage was made, and a kind of bench secured, upon which the party stood. Around the inside of the building ran a gallery, one portion of which was inclosed by lattice work, behind which the native ladies sat. A railing inclosed the centre of the room, and inside this, seated upon the floor, were about half a dozen priests, who wore high, comical hats, and long coats gathered at the waist by a sash. Around the other sides of the inclosure were some thirty Arabs. The exercise had already commenced, and these Arabs were throwing their heads over the right and left shoulders alternately, keeping time, and bringing their breath out at each movement with a puff. The time was marked by the thumping upon a tambourine, and also by the beating upon what looked like a cocoa-nut shell covered with skin. In the front of these were two men who, with arms held out straight from the body, kept up a continual turning around without moving from their places. After a short time this set of performers gave place to another, many of whom had very long hair. Before commencing they gave to one of the priests their gowns and turbans, which were placed by the priests, who were seated. A priest who was quite an old man took his place in front of the performers, and by keeping time with his hands set the party in motion, and a general bowing of the heads commenced. This was encouraged by a kind of chant, and the motion gradually extended from the head to the body, until finally they all bent nearly to the floor, and then throwing themselves backward, with the head turned upward, gave vent to a puff, the long hair of those who wore it covering and uncovering the face in each movement. One of the worshipers chanted something which seemed to have the effect of greatly exciting the dervishes, who continued to increase their movement until it became very rapid, and the foam began issuing from the mouths of several. A man, and a boy of about twelve, each of whom wore a comical-shaped hat of felt and a gown which was kept inflated by the motion, were spinning around during this time, their heads thrown to one side, one arm raised with the elbow bent, the other held straight out from the body. They seemed to turn with great ease and rapidity for twenty minutes, walking off at the end of that time without any apparent ill effect. The most excited of all these was a negro, black as night, who finally became so deranged as to throw himself on his hands and knees, and violently beat his head on the floor, while some others fell down and stiffened themselves, each one being taken care of by the priests, who restrained them from injuring themselves. It must have been hot work, for the perspiration ran from the faces of the spectators.

The Late Destructive Storm.

A severe storm has visited the Western States, inflicting the damage recorded below. In Ohio, the storm was felt in its greatest severity north of the city of Cincinnati, which fortunately escaped its fury. At Springfield, Cedarville, Columbus, Port Washington, and the intervening country, it was very severe and destructive, railroad bridges being washed away, telegraph poles leveled, and crops washed away. Six miles of canal were destroyed between Athens and Saline. Telegraph communication was so seriously interrupted that out of 52 wires centering in Cincinnati all but two were down. In Indiana, trees being leveled all the way from Richmond to Logansport, there is reason to fear that heavy loss in the aggregate has been suffered. The most serious loss of life has been in Wisconsin, boats having been capsized on Green Lake and ten persons drowned. The course of the storm in that State was five miles wide; hundreds of acres of grain were prostrated, and railroad travel interrupted by fallen trees. Minnesota has escaped without serious damage, and although there was an immense rainfall in Illinois, no serious losses are reported therefrom. In Missouri the storm has been felt with greatest severity between Hannibal and St. Joseph, a steamer at the latter city having been dragged from her moorings. In Maysville, Kentucky, many buildings have been unroofed, and general damage suffered. The losses in New England are comparatively light, and limited to Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

A New Use of Postal Cards.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* is authority for the statement that the adoption of the postal card system has greatly increased the traffic in sympathetic inks, a department of trade which has hitherto attained only insignificant proportions, as a minister to clandestine correspondence between irrepressible misses and Polish counts in braided coats. Of course, in the use of the liquid as ordinarily manufactured, there is no secresy whatever, but merely a momentary pretence of it. Citron-juice ink, for example, calls for nothing more than the ordinary heat of the hand to develop it in red upon ordinary paper; while the sympathetic ink of commerce is made to reveal itself by means equally simple. The latter is generally composed of one part sulphuric acid to twenty parts water, and though perfectly colorless when held against the light, yields an intense black when held before the fire, or subjected to a heat-current. The principle is very simple: the portions of the paper impregnated with acid are carbonized at a comparatively low temperature.

If the statement of the *Courier* is authentic, there is, then, room for considerable invention in bringing this crude idea to a kind of civilized perfection.

Utility of the Game Laws.

The rapid increase of birds in the vicinity of every house is one of the most striking facts observed by residents in the country. The Norristown (Pa.) *Free Press* remarks:

"One of the first things that strikes the visitor to the country is the vast numbers of birds of various species that inhabit the groves and build their nests in orchards and trees in the immediate vicinity of farm-houses and other residences. Some years since it was a rare thing to see a bird of any kind within the borough limits, there being a constant warfare waged upon them by the sportsmen, and the robbing of their nests and the destruction of their young by mischievous boys; but the protection afforded them by the game law has encouraged them to build their nests and thrive and multiply in our yards and gardens, which are made musical by the hosts of birds that visit them daily. Robbins, blackbirds, orioles and bluebirds, are regular squatters in the midst of the din and noise of a busy town, and the sparrows have increased so rapidly that all fear as to their permanent naturalization seems at an end."

Items of Interest.

The position of State Geologist of Kentucky has been accepted by Prof. Shaler of Harvard.

An artist has been painting herrings with red paint and blue spots, and they were sold for speckled trout.

A servant girl in Terre Haute, Ind., has $1,175 in the bank, all saved from her small weekly earnings.

The Androscoggin Mills in Maine are making French calicoes, five and three-quarter yards of which make a pound.

An eccentric character in San Francisco invariably walks the street with a stick of candy projecting from his mouth.

Middlefield, Mass., sympathizes with the honeymoon of a newly married couple aged respectively seventy-eight and seventy.

A man in Park county, Ind., shot himself rather than appear as a witness against certain persons whom his testimony would ruin.

Three horses belonging to an Iowa farmer have died from the effects of eating potato-tops on which Paris-green had been thrown to kill the bugs.

The Hungarians are the finest looking fellows at Vienna, says a correspondent, averaging fully five inches more in height than the Austrians.

Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, and Professor Peters, of the Washing Observatory, are respectively to represent the United States in China and New Zealand during the transit of Venus next year.

After a pretty full discussion of the cost, efficiency and durability of different kinds of fences, a Michigan farmers' club concluded that a good worm rail fence is the best and cheapest fence that farmers can build.

As a school-master was employed the other day, in Scotland, in teaching a sharp urchin to cipher on the slate, the precocious pupil put the following question to his instructor: "Where diz a' the figures gang till when they're rubbed out?"

The fruit-growers of Delaware held a meeting at Dover the other day, at which the estimate of the peach crop of 1873 was given at 2,184,730 baskets. This estimate is over 100,000 baskets more than that of last year, when the yield was 500,000 baskets more than the estimate. With an equal margin, the crop this year will be very large.

Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, N. J., sold at auction, was purchased by ex-Governor Randolph, Mr. W. V. Lidgerwood, of Morristown; George Halsey, and General N. Halstead, of Newark, for $25,000. The intention of the purchasers is to hold it for the State until the Legislature meets, when, if so desired, they will transfer it without profit.

Saying smart things without regard to their exact fairness is one thing, to say them only in the interests of the truth is quite another, and far more difficult. Journalists especially, often let their itch for writing pungent paragraphs lead them into giving false impressions. The good writer is the one who puts a matter in its truest light rather than the one who flashes the most wit around it.

A Worcester man claims to have constructed the smallest steam engine in the world, with a boiler holding three drops. The engine, boiler, governor and pumps stand in a space seven-sixteenths of an inch square and five-eighths of an inch high, and contains one hundred and forty-eight distinct parts. The longest screw is one-eighteth of an inch, and the smallest about the-thousandth of an inch in size.

Efforts will be made this autumn by the Episcopalians of Boston to commence the erection of a cathedral in that city. The new Bishop will probably give his earnest support to such an undertaking. At least one million dollars will be required to erect such an edifice on some central location. As a cathedral would have a daily morning and evening service constantly maintained, it needs a very central and convenient location.

An Ohio paper states that some of the articles of commerce sold as lard is really corn meal larded. The process of manufacture is to melt the lard and then add the meal, stirring the mixture well together. When meal is sixty cents a bushel, and lard twelve and a half cents a pound, it is evident that the profits to the manufacturer must be immense. The Yankee wooden nutmegs and basswood hams compare favorably with this specimen of rascality.

Always marvelous stories will be told to support impossible theories. At Ironton, Ohio, a young person was drowned. Search was going on for the body, when an old woman appeared and asked that an unwashed shirt of the boy should be thrown into the river, declaring that it would disappear directly over the place where the body was. Need we say that it was thrown in; that it did disappear, and that the body was brought up just in that spot with a grappling hook?

The *enfant terrible* of a Washington family, whose sister Eliza is a shining belle in society, was allowed a seat near one of the distinguished guests at a dinner-party given by his father, the other day, and in the midst of the merriment, he startled the company by proposing the conundrum, "Why is father like the devil?" A painful pause ensued, and as no one ventured to answer, he shouted out, "Because he is the father of Lize!" Probably no boy in the country was ever put to bed quicker than he on that occasion.

A Rhode Island farmer, driving into Woonsocket a few mornings ago with a load of produce, had occasion to cross a railroad. He heard a train coming, but thinking he could cross before it arrived, he whipped up his horse into a run, and struck the track. Unhappily there was a slight miscalculation on his part as to the time and distance. The engine smashed his wagon, killed his horse, scattered his garden truck, and threw him about fifteen feet, though fortunately not injuring him severely. He says that hereafter he will let the train go by.

Two men came from the extreme northern part of Rhode Island the other day, for the purpose of digging for gold and silver in what is called Quaker's Hollow near Salt Lake, Wakefield. These two men, with strong faith in dreams and fortune-tellers, worked, as men only work for the treasures of this world, through the heat of the day and into the evening, but how much treasure they succeeded in digging from mother earth is not known, but they were seen to drive at a break-neck pace through the village late in the evening in a close carriage, and some say that they had a large chest filled with the filthy lucre.

It seems, even now, that when any man either loses his wits or desires to acquire a little notoriety, he goes to the nearest police station, delivers himself up, and declares he is the murderer of Mr. Nathan. This has become so common in many of the towns and cities of the West that the police consider such a self-accusation as the precursor of *delirium tremens*. One of the fancied Nathan murderers went to the Leavenworth (Kansas) station, the other day, with the stereotyped story, which so irritated the policeman in charge that he told the fellow "that business is played out," and forcibly ejected the self-imagined assassin from the premises.

The young ladies of Vassar College include horseback riding and rowing among their other accomplishments. On the bosom of the little lake at the foot of the College hill there is quite a cluster of boats, and the fair browed, saucy eyed girls make themselves much at home on the water. They pull an easy oar, and in the boats look the pictures of grace and beauty. There is common sense in the management of Vassar. In teaching the girls to take an interest in physical pastimes, the professors do much to counteract the effects of tight lacing and close confinement in the study room. The girls who practice rowing will make stronger, better and purer women than those who are reared after the fashion of hot house plants.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..........................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., July 24, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribesr, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Brigham Young's nation of polygamists is not quite run out yet. A few days ago the steamship Wisconsin landed 990 newly converted Mormon emigrants at New York, en route for Utah. Another company, largely Swiss, is expected by another steamer.

The rads were making loud over an alleged defaulcation of Hon. Jac. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, which had just been discovered. Smart fellows indeed, to make so important a discovery, fourteen years after Buchanan's administration ceased to exist! Mr. Thompson, however, denies the charge implicating him in the alleged frauds, and refers to the fact that a congressional committee entirely exonerated him from any complicity in the alleged discrepancies.

If these rads really want to scold about frauds, let them try on the Credit Mobilier, the salary grab, the Evan's embezzlement, and thousand other enormous robberies committed since their party obtained power, and which completely set in the shade all that was done in the way a plundering from Washington's administration down to the close of Buchanan's

Dr. Mary Walker, a woman who wears trowsers, was appointed to a $900 clerkship in the U. S. Treasurer's office at Washington. Now let Mary take lessons in smoking from Grant and learn the accomplishment of squirting tobacco juice so as to hit a fly three yards off, and she will be as good as any other man—at least look so.

Dana, of the Sun, has been sued for libel, by one Shepherd, a chief of one of the radical rings at Washington. Shepherd and those with him constitute the Pavement ring at the national capitol, and the Sun has exposed some enormous frauds committed by this paving ring. For this Mr. Dana is to be dragged out of his own city and state to Washington, to be tried by a police court of the ring and belonging to it and sharing its plunderings of the people. This is an almost unheard of proceedure, at least for this free country. It is an outrage fitting the days of Jeffries and the Bloody Assizes, the most disgraceful upon the pages of England's history. If this outrage succeed, then, verily, has the initiatory been taken to introduce in these United States the system of justice practiced in England when the demon Jeffries lorded it upon the bench and innocent lives were sacrificed to appease the bloodthirsty cravings of that notorious judicial fiend.

This arrest of Mr. Dana is done under an act of congress and sanctioned by Grant. It is one of the greatest outrages that has been attempted against the liberty of the press. Because the Sun making the exposure of the fraud was read in Washington, the editor must be dragged thither to be tried by the men and their confederates and sympathisers whom he has exposed.

The Tribune, in an able article denouncing this outrage, draws also a true picture of Grant, which we think is worthy a niche in the Reporter. It says, last year the President desired a reelection. Not one of the 60,000 office-holders needed to be told of it. He did not need to utter it. From the ganglia of the departments it thrilled to the remotest hamlet; and from these smaller centers of influence it radiated still; it infused the caucus, inspired the conviction and packed the assembly that renominated him. He had done many questionable things; not very many wise ones. He was unanimously nominated and overwhelmingly reelected, and in the convention or the party no one dared oppose him. Let us see what we have committed to him already and what awaits him. It made no special sensation among his supporters when his conception of his high office was disclosed in his request upon entering office that a statute law be repealed to gratify his personal feeling in the choice of a Cabinet, nor did any of his subsequent proceedings in the apportionment of offices to his family excite any surprise. When he transcended his powers in the negotiation of a treaty, his party, so far from reouking ostracized and excommunicated those who criticised him. There has been no sense of shame in the unprecedented partiality shown his son in connection with the army, no sense of responsibility or decency in his appointment of his relatives, Casey, Hudson, and Cramer, in the face of indignant public opinion, nor any regard for truth in his unfulfilled promises to reform the Civil Service; and yet his party makes no sign of disapproval. He turns and overturns the Civil Service rules almost as fast as a commission can make them and resign; he sets up a government in Louisiana and overturns another in Alabama; he demands that his salary be doubled and a truckling Congress votes him the increase and sneaks away with a commission on the plunder; he names to Massachusetts her Governor and to Alabama her Senator; he opens prison doors to men who have defrauded and robbed the Government, and he pardons unpunished the men who were convicted of fraud upon the ballot in his interest. Is this enough? He holds through his Minister of Finance absolute control of all the industrial and business interests of this country, and can, by a word to the Treasurer, make any man rich or poor as it pleases him. Give him now a precedent for haling before a jury of office-holders and office holding dependents in the District of Columbia whoever criticises the Administration or the creatures who do its bidding. Does he need anything more? You say *he* does not do this? Of course not, but somebody does. It makes no difference who holds all this power, or whether he refuses to grasp the tremendous possibilities that are so recklessly committed to him. It is the principle that is dangerous, and to that we call attention.

DECISION IN THE SHEPHERD-DANA CASE.

Judge Blatchford has denied the application for a warrant for the removal of Charles A. Dana to Washington for trial. He held that it would be unconstitutional to send him for trial to a court where there is no trial by jury, as in the police court of the District of Columbia. The decision was received with cheers by the large crowd in court.

Let the democracy of Centre beware of foreign issues which a few dissatisfied persons are secretly endeavoring to force upon the party, in order to defeat our county ticket next fall. Stand by the old organization upon its platform, and see that good men are nominated and elect these with overwhelming majorities. New issues are only tricks of the corrupt, who thus far, in their bad and treacherous game, have found little countenance and backing among the people. One design of these fellows is to stab John H. Orvis in the dark, if possible. That game is uphill business, and has been found so already by these few plotters. Stand by your organization, democrats; stand by the good and true men of the party, is our advice while we give you a hint of a plot that is being quietly hatched to defeat our county ticket this fall. Democrats be vigilant, and see that tricksters do not succeed in their games.

Since the entire press of the country has denounced the salary grab, and since it is evident that the people generally condemn the measure, now Grant, it is said, thinks it should be repealed. Why did he sign the bill, and why don't he refuse to take his share of it?

FARMERS' RIGHTS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The railroads have the full protection of the law in the decisions of the United States courts, which hold their charters to be in the nature of a contract which the State cannot violate. They can set up the law in any case where a State Legislature or the people endeavor to deprive them of any of the privileges specifically conferred by their charters. But they will make a mistake if they presume that any law bars out the people from ascertaining whether or not they are complying with their obligation under the contract. The courts will extend to the people the same protection that they extend to the corporations; and, in the conflict between the railroads and the farmers, the principal thing to be determined by evidence is whether the rates charged by the railroads represent a profit on the actual investment, or a percentage on fictitious capital not authorizsd under the charters, but created in a variety of ways without the investment of money. If the former, the railroad rates will be sustained; if the latter, the rates will be changed, in one way or another, and the railroads will be forced to be content with earnings that will pay a fair interest on the actual investment.

In the eyes of the law a corporation is a fictitious person, created for special purposes and strictly limited to the terms of its charter. It can take ships, enter into no business transactions, spread out into no field not explicitly defined in the law which originally brought it into being, or in amendments thereto. Now, we know of no railroad charter which authorizes the corporations to earn a percentage on fictitious capital, and the courts will not construe this to be an unexpressed or implied privilege of the railroads. On the contrary, the law expressly holds that railroads must make fair and reasonable rates—and rates can be neither fair nor reasonable which represent dividends on capital that has never been invested or profits on stocks fictitiously issued for the benefit of speculators. It is on this ground that farmers can make their best fight, and if they keep close to this line of battle they will be certain of victory.

We have no means of knowing what proportion of the capital stock of the railroads of this country is fictitious. An estimate made some two years ago placed it at 33 per cent. of the aggregate railroad stocks. The proportion is certainly not less to-day, and probably is much larger. If this be true then the average railroad rates are 33 per cent. higher than they would be if the railroad stocks of the county represented the capital actually invested in constructing and operating them. It is the work of the people to ascertain the precise difference between the actual investments and the fictitious stocks, and when this shall have been done there will be a solid basis for determining what reasonable rates are.

The way and means adopted for creating fictitious railroad stocks are once numerous and ingenious. A popular method is to declare stock dividends. If the Rock Island Road, for instance, is earning more money than it cares to have the people know of, it declares a stock dividend. The capital stock is thereby increased and the earnings appear to be less. The fact is, that a means has been provided whereby the earnings may be increased without arousing the suspicion of the public. The new stock represents no investments of capital whatever, but thenceforth it constitutes a basis on which the railroads claim the right of earning the current rate of interest.

The rates of transportation are thus increased to pay interest on stock originally issued for the purpose of covering up excessive earnings. Another favorite way of issuing fictitious stock is by the leasing of other railroads, But the most common means of obtaining fictitious stock is by what is known as the Credit Mobilier plan of building railroads Starting with a land grant from Congress, or subsidies from State or municipal governments, the construction company issues sufficient bonds to cover the cost of building the road, outside of all shrinkage from depreciation, brokers' commission, &c. These bonds are sold, and the road is built and equipped from the proceeds. The construction company then have the capital stock of the road intact. Whether it be $1,000,000 or $10,000,000, it has not cost them one dollar. They then commence operating the road, and claim that it should not only earn money to pay the interest on the bonds, but also enough to pay dividends on capital stock that does not represent a single dollar of actual investment. The cost of the road is entirely comprised in the bonds that have been issued, and the capital stock is altogether fictitious. How large a proportion of the 63,000 miles of railroads in the United States has been constructed in this way, it is not possible to say. But the time has come when the people will undertake to find out. The people are willing that the railroads shall earn a fair profit on actual cost, but they can no longer be forced to pay a royalty on fraudulent issues. That time has passed, and the sooner the railroads make up their minds to it the better it will be for them.

THE NUMBER OF GRANGES IN OPERATION—WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Washington, July 16.—Owing to the rapid growth of the Patrons of Husbandry the headquarters of the national grange will soon be removed from Georgetown, D. C., to Washington, where the secretary's office will hereafter be located. Since the 1st, about 350 subordinate granges have been organized, making the total number of granges in operation up to date over 4,700, with an aggregate membership of about 350,000. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the states of Iowa (which now has 1,750 granges), Missouri, Indiana, Illinois. Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. In response to requests from different states several additional general deputies have recently been sent out by the national granges to organize subordinate granges. There are at present state granges in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned to meet again on the 16th of September.

PREVENTING CORRUPTION.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

In a late number of the *Watchman*, that unswerving advocate of pure and undefiled, though illiberal Democracy, appeared an article on "Restricting the Legislature," which should not be allowed to pass uncriticised. In it are to be found sentiments such as could emanate from no one but an ardent supporter of that "Ring" which has cast a stigma upon our State both at home and abroad. So far as I can learn, this is the first attack that has been made on this portion of the Convention's work. No other journal has had the effrontery to avow itself the champion of the "Ring," as the *Watchman* does in this article. One of the principal reasons for calling this Convention together was to correct the abuses arising from special legislation. The writer of the above article acknowledges this fact, and says, unless its members suggest good and efficient remedies for these abuses, they "will be hooted at as visionaries, who can neither understand nor appreciate the labor assigned them to do." Mr. Meek, evidently, is anxious to begin the "hoot." He sees that, if the suggestions of the Convention should be ratified by the people, his sphere of usefulness at Harrisburg will be abridged, and his patriotic ardor consequently dampened.

But what is this great error which these men are about to commit, and which is to brand them as "visionaries"? It is, simply, the transfer of a portion of the authority now exercised by the legislature to the courts. None, except those interested in that kind of special legislation which is beneficial to themsleves and detrimental to every other individual, need fear this change. The new plan will be more convenient, less liable to abuse, just as speedy and far more equitable than the old.

But this remedy is practical, as well as beneficial. It has been tried, and found adequate to bring about the reforms we so much desire. All the evils arising from special legislation have resulted from placing too great power in the hands of a single body of men. Where the carrion is, there the vultures will gather. Now our only remedy is to prevent too great an accumulation of carrion in any one place; thereby we will be able to separate the vultures, and to watch them. But how is this to be done? We cannot create new legislatures to attend to this special legislation; for one is more than we can control. We cannot allow this vast power to remain where it is; that would be courting our own destruction. No; our only resource is to devide this power among the courts By so doing, this vast authority, instead of being vested in a single body, will be distributed among at least thirty distinct and separate bodies. At present, it is concentrated in the legislature, and corruptionists can bring all their forces to bear upon it. But who will say that it is as easy to corrupt thirty courts as one legislature. During the past, our state judiciary has been almost entirely free from venality; not so our legislature.

Another argument, adduced to show the wrongs which will result from this innovation, is that the "Legislature of the State is the mouth piece of the people," and in restricting this body, we are preventing the free expression of the popular voice. We demur, most emphatically. We acknowledge that the legislature *should be* "the mouth-piece," it must certainly speak the voice of the people. But does the Penn'a Legislature do this? Did it act as the "mouth-piece of the people" when it passed the odious Registry Law which has handed over the city of Philadelphia to the repeaters and cut-throats? when it elected Simon Cameron as U. S. Senator? and when it passed the Border claims bill? Did Mr. Meek act as the "mouth-piece of the people" of Centre county, when he engineered the "Sandy Run Improvement" and other jobs through the Legislature? The bare assertion of such an idea is a slander upon our people. The people are not corrupt; the chronic politicians are.

But let us see what the "sage and Solon" of the *Watchman*, (for, be it remembered, he, too, once had a lofty aspiration to be numbered among this band of "sages and Solons,") recommends as a remedy for all the legislative ills to which our body politic is heir. Listen to the words of profound wisdom as they drop from the lips of this man who "hoots" at the members of the Convention as "visionaries"! "Give ear, ye people," to the inspired sayings of one of the profoundest "sages and Solons" that Centre county has ever produced! "*The cure for that rests with the people alone.*" Let us review a little. The Convention was called to "cure the evils of special legislation;" if they fail to cure them, they "will be hooted at as visionaries;" but "the cure rests with the people alone," and therefore not with the Convention We have, then, a Convention called to cure an evil which they cannot cure; and if they don't do what they cannot do, they will be "hooted at as visionaries!" Reader, draw your own inference as to such reasoning.

But this is not the only place in which his argument proves too much. He says, further, "the same evils will exist so long as the people fail to elect men of character and integrity, and high moral worth." Here our "sage and Solon" again failed to see where his reasoning would land him. We will show him. The people, he virtually says, elect men without "character, and integrity, and high moral worth;" but the people elected Mr. Meek, and so he must be a man without these qualities. But we will save him from this rather unpleasant conclusion, by denying his premises. We deny that the people send to the legislature men devoid of character, and integrity, and high moral worth;" we deny that Mr. Meek was such a man when the people of Centre county first sent him there. The great difficulty is that the men whom we send seem to lose their "character, and integrity, and high moral worth" so soon after they get there. "Ring" logic seems to have a powerful influence to convince them of the worthlessness of these traits. No; the fault does not lie with the people. They are not so foolish as to be a party to their own destruction, They see that their representatives almost invariably misrepresent them and are not to be trusted, and so they are willing even to sacrifice some of their rights, if that must be done, in order to preserve the remainder.

The plan adopted by the convention is good; it was originated by some of our best statesmen, and has been tried successfully in at least one State. That suggested by Mr. Meek is a mere form of words, has never been tested, and has no existence, except in his own diseased imagination.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that the *Watchman* writer speaks for himself alone. The people of Centre county neither agree nor sympathize with him. If no part of the Convention's work proves more obnoxious than this, there will not be 100 votes against the new constitution in the county. Their work is arduous; they are performing it in an upright and disinterested manner; and we are sorry to see them stigmatised and misrepresented as they have been in the above named article.

REFORMER.

RECONCILIATION IN THE SOUTH—EX-GOV. MOULTON TO GEN BEAUREGARD.

Washington, July 15.—Ex-Governor Moulton has addressed the following letter to General Beauregard:

"Ile Cassal, La., July 2, 1873. My Dear General: My first impulse, when I read the proceedings having in view the reconciliation of the two races now existing in our state, was to write to you, giving you my thanks for the frank and manly part you took in it. I tender you my humble but sincere approbation in favor of the movement. It is a pity we did not do so previous to the last November election, instead of affiliating with bad men. The colored people are our enemies, the freedmen particularly, and if they do not act with us to redeem Louisiana it will be our fault. Let us in good faith allow them all the rights of citizenship, including a fair proportion of the public offices according to their merit and capacity. As to this thing of social equality, it is but a scarecrow. No law can regulate, much less control it. It must be left to seek its own level. Every man is responsible for his associations, but his neighbor will always do as he please and judge for himself. I hope you will persevere in your efforts to bring about a co-operation of the two races to save our state from the thieves and plunderers who have thus far reduced her to poverty and distress. The success of this movement honestly made will do much to secure us the support of the northern people, heretofore so bitter against us. No one will suspect you of being actuated by improper motives, and I am happy to see associated with you men who will command confidence.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant, A. MOULTON.

"To General P. T. Beauregard, New Orleans, La."

TENDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO CATHOLICISM.

London, July 14.—In the chamber of peers this evening Lord Oranmore read the archibishop's reply to the church association, showing a tendency in the church of England towards Catholicism, and moved that a committe be appointed to consider what legislation is needed to check the evil He supported the motion in a long speech, in the course of which he read passages from a petition of 483 clergymen of the established church asking for the appointment of confessors and the restoration of other papish practices which the reformation abolished. He wanted to know by what casuistry the English clergymen holding such doctrine retain their position in the church.

The archbishop of Canterbury, said the noble lord, had stated the question fairly. It was no wonder that popular feeling was working upon this subject. There was good cause for alarm. The power of bishops to remedy abuses should be increased.

The bishop of Sallsbury declared the position taken by Lord Oranmore were unassailable, but he thought the motion in opportune Confessional was so contrary to British feeling that the attempt to intro- it could only beconsidered wild and visionary.

The 485 clergymen who signed the petition constituted only one-half per cent. of the clerical body of the church.

The archbishop of York expressed the opinion that whatever was done in this matter should come from the church, not the legislature. He therefore was opposed to the motion, but he declared he would make every exertion to prevent the prayer book from becoming Romanized.

The motion was then negatived and their lordships rose.

In the house of commons Mr. Lamson gave notice that the ancient custom of expelling strangers from the galleries be abolished, except on certain rare occasions.

Mitchell Henry member for Galway county, gave notice of an early motion looking so the publication of faithful and impartial official reports of the proceedings of the house. He complained that the reports as at present made were partisan in character and intensely hostile to the Catholic religion.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Man Killed for Money, Dismembered, and Buried.

West Chester, July 14.—One of the most horrible of murders has just come to light in Chester county—one that almost equals the West-Turner affair of Dover, Delaware.

The village of Jennerville is situated in Penn township, Chester county, one mile north of the line of the Baltimore Central railroad, and six miles northeast of the borough of Oxford. On the 30th of June last a strange man arrived at the hotel of the villarge and took up quarters, saying that he had come from Baltimore and was an "agent," but giving no name. He was in appearance a young man, probably not over thirty, with black whiskers.

On the following day a team, driven by William E. Udderzook, drove up to the tavern, and the "agent" was invited by Udderzook to take a ride, and, excepting the invitation, they went away together. The team was hired by Udderzook at Parkesburg. In the evening it was returned and it was remarked by some one taking it in charge that there was blood upon it, which was explained by a plausible story. Udderzook immediately left the neighborhood, and the stranger was never after seen alive.

Friday last it was noticed by a man that a large number of buzzards were hovering about a wood, a short distance off the Newport and Gap pike, between the villages of Cochranville and Penningtonville. The man at length went after, and found unearthed the head and body of a man, and his arms and legs, which were separate from the body. He gave notice to the neighborhood, and the horribly mutilated body was eventually recognized as that of the stranger who had been stopping at Jennerville, which was perhaps half a dozen miles away. A jury was empanelled by a deputy coroner, but the verdict was sealed and has not yet been handed over to the coroner of the county.

The murdered man was stabbed in three or four places and his throat was cut. Both arms and both legs were severed close to the body, the operation having been performed in far from a bungling manner.

Udderzook cannot be found. He is, or was till lately, on the Baltimore police force. He is young and has red whiskers.

The object of the murder was unquestionable plunder. There were no clothes to be found except shoes. It is reported that the man was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person. Some say as high as $2,000. The severed limbs were buried in a separate spot from the body, and not far from the house of one Rhodes, a brother-in-law of the supposed murderer. Several parties are suspicioned of knowing something of the affair, more than they want to divulge, but although there is talk of arrests none have beeen made as yet.

LATER.

Udderzook, the Chester county Murder, Arrested in Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 15.—William E. Udderzook, charged with the murder of a strange man near Jennerville, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was arrested in this city this morning by Detective Carrol at the planning mill of Otto, Dukes & Co. where he was at work, and was to-day given in charge of Sheriff Gill, of Chester county, who has already left with the prisoner.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GOODRICH CASE.

New York, July 15.—Yesterday eight letters were found in Kate Stottard's possession written by Goodrich, and five from her to him, all showing that she regarded herself as his lawful wife. She addresses him as "My dear Charley," and "My dearest husband."

The letters of both likewise show that they were married, or went through a ceremony which she supposed to be a lawful marriage, on May 10, 1872, in New York, and were registered as man and wife at the Ashton house. Three of his letters are dated after the alleged marriage. The second tells her, "It is better for both that we should separate." The third tells her not to call herself his wife as they must not tell his family of their relations

There is still much mystery surrounding the Goodrich murder. The police are doing their best to secure the Spaniard Roscoe, Reliance is not placed in the story of Lizzie King that she had no accomplice and never knew Roscoe and don't believe there is any such a man. She explains the fact of four chambers of the pistol found by Goodcich's body being discharged. The three shots in Goodrich's head were from her pistol. After he was dead she took his pistol and discharged four shots down the cellar. Miss Palm, the betrothed of Goodrich, remained with Lizzie King until late last evening. Her object was not ascertained.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

SPEECH OF HON. J. S. BLACK, IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, JUNE 28, 1873.

The following section was proposed as an amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania:

SEC. 2. Within twenty days after the adjournment of the general assembly sine die, every member of the house of representatives and every senator whose term will expire at the next general election, shall take and subscribe before some officer qualified to administer oaths, the following oaths or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that, as a member of the general assembly, I have supported and obeyed the constitution of this commonwealth to the best of my knowledge and ability. I have not knowingly listened to corrupt private solicitation from interested parties or their agents, nor have I received any gift or promise of a gift, from any such parties or from any candidate. I have not voted or spoken on any matter in which I had, or expected to have a private interest. I have not done, or permitted to be done, any act which would make me guilty of bribery. I have observed the order and forms of legislation as prescribed by the constitution, and I have not knowingly voted or spoken for any law, bill or resolution, which I knew, or believed to be inconsistent therewith.

The foregoing oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which the senator or representative resides; and if any such senator or representative shall fail to take and file said oath or affirmation within the time prescribed (unless unavoidably prescribed he shall be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and if in taking such oath or affirmation it shall appear that he has knowingly sworn or affirmed falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury and also disqualified as aforesaid.

This section being under discussion, Judge Black spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I will not make any argument in favor of this section. It has been thoroughly discussed already. Every member of the house has made up his mind long ago. I do not believe that the opinions or sentiments of any member can be changed now. I judge others by myself. I will not surrender my convictions, and I do not expect any other member to surrender his. This is a body which knows its own mind and cannot be blown about by every wind of doctrine. I therefore say to those who differ from me, live on in your faith, but I will die in mine.

The whole subject is indeed too simple for argument. The fact cannot be questioned that our legislature is and has been utterly corrupt For years the three houses (counting the lobby as a house) have been weltering together in one disgusting mass of moral putefraction. No man dares to deny this. The evidence of it is conclusive, irresistable and overwhelming. It is admitted by every man on this floor except three or four who have made feeble and futile attempts to deny it. One of the most distinguished gentlemen in this body—he who won his fame as chief magistrate of the commonwealth, and added to its lustre by his high career as a diplomat—while he deprecates this measure of prevention, not only admits our legislation to be corrupt, but adds his testimony that the great office of United States Senator is bought and sold, as well as corporate franchises and appropriation bills. Shame! shame forever to the man who is willing to perpetuate this infamy! The honest and respectable portion of our people will not endure it with patience. If we can help it we will not have the hoofs of these beasts on our necks any longer.

"Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And pill by law!"

If you would not have this degrading slavery fastened forever on your children, rise now; throw off your shackles; hew them link from link. But you won't do it; it is not in you.

I not only decline to argue the facts, but I mean to be silent upon the principle and policy of this amendment. If any man thinks it good to live under a government which habitually betrays and plunders him, let him enjoy in peace the huge satisfaction which Harrisburg will afford him. Besides, I cannot argue with a man who believes legislative corruption is a thing to be defended or tolerated in a civilized and christian community. If a gentleman wishes to debate the morality of murder or rape or robbery or horse stealing or arson. I will endeavor to prove that all these are very hurtful crimes, and as gently as possible I will try to vindicate the laws which forbid them. But bribery and corruption in the making of our laws is not open to discussion; I will not hear and I will not answer any defense of it which can be made—no, not if an angel from heaven would make it

But there is another question upon which we divide. Shall we swear the members of the legislature to execute their trust? Will we make it iron clad? Will we compel them to take it when they go in, and when they come out, and make it so plain that if they commit any act of unfaithfulness they will see that it exposes them to all the penalties of perjury in this world and the next? Will we so shape it that it must speak to their consciences of penitentiary and disfranchisement as well as damnation to their eternal souls! The convention will probably answer this in the negative—Among our leading men here there is a manifest opposition to any specific oath for legislators which might impede their intercourse with the base miscreants of the lobby. It is not oaths in general that are objected to—We all admit that judges, jurors and witnesses ought to be sworn. We do not let an arbitrator or a road viewer undertake his duty without putting him under oath. The smallest private trust is guarded by oaths of great solemnity. An executor, administrator or guardian must promise on oath beforehand that he will be faithful, and afterwards he must swear again to every transaction, item by item, that he has honestly executed his trust. All this is admitted to be necessary and proper. But when it comes to swearing a member of the legislature that he has not betrayed or will not betray the high and sacred trust reposed in him, then this convention raises its hands and turns up the whites of its eyes in holy horror. Whenever an oath is proposed that abridges the corrupting influence of the lobby, then the piety of some gentlemen gets awfully shocked, and they have tender religious scruples against the multiplication of oaths. It is impossible even to pacify them by assuring them that in their case we will only ask them to affirm.

It is especially necessary that this oath against receiving gifts shall be taken in view of the condition in which your constitution is put by the thirteenth section of the article on legislation. There is a definition of bribery there which makes any gift of money to a member of the legislature perfectly innocent and legal unless you can connect it with words or acts which express or impress or imply a contract between the giver and the receiver that the money is paid for the vote and the vote given for the money. You must affirmatively prove a corrupt bargain. The mere receipt of money from interested party is not bribery. This is an entirely new rule and gives unlimited license to the most open and shameless corruption.

Sir Robert Walpole said that every man had his price; and he bought the house of commons by putting a bank of England bill for the proper amount into each member's vest pocket, without saying a word. Under your new constitution that would not be bribery.

The gifts bestowed on Lord Bacon were not one of them accompanied by a contract that he should decree in favor of the donor They professed to be merely presents; and he declared to the end of his life that he never was in fact influenced by them. Yet he was found guilty on his own confession. "I do acknowledge," said he, "that I am guilty of corruption."

The great Yazoo fraud in 1796 was managed without a bargain. A body of adventurers applied to the legislature of Georgia for a grant of the public domain and got it simply distributing among the members deeds for a portion of the land. The next legislature repealed the law—tore it out of the statute book—burnt it ignominiously in the public square—ordered the courts to expunge from the records of every county all papers that recited it. "To the intent," says the repealing law, "that no rememberance of this infamous transaction may remain on the earth, except this, its solemn condemnation." But that was no crime if your definition of bribery be a good one.

Neither was the La Crosse railroad company guilty of bribing the Wisconsin legislature. The bonds of the company were laid upon the desks of members, thrust into the hands of the governor and put upon the tables of the judges, but no promise, agreement or contract, no understanding, express or implied, was had that any vote should be given or withheld.

If it be true that money in large amounts was openly distributed at Harrisburg to the members at the taverns, on the streets and in the halls of the two houses, at the time when the tonnage tax was repealed, it did not come within your definition of bribery. Caldwell, M'Donald, Patterson, (all desciples of the Harrisburg school,) never gave a bribe or took one before or after their election to the United States senate. Ames and and Alley and the whole credit mobilier set are guiltless because they made no bargains for the votes they bought with the stock which "they placed where it would do most good."

Why, Mr. President, if the new constitution passes in its present shape anybody that pleases may set out a table, piled with greenbacks in the rotunda of the state capitol, and with perfect impunity hand them out to the members of both houses as they pass through, provided he does not do or say anything which can be construed as a bargain for votes. I have no right to say that the section I allude to was designed by its framer to have this scandalous effect. It looks like a mere ignorant bungle. If it stands it will disgrace the intelligence if not the integrity of this convention forever.

Let me be understood. I assert that the mere naked receipt of money, property or other valuable thing by any officer, judicial, executive or legislative, from a person who has an interest in his official action is ipso facto bribery, though it be not given for a vote or a judgment, but wholly without any understanding of that kind or of any kind. Nay, if the officer declares that he will act against the interests of the donor, and even if he does actually vote or decide against him, it is still bribery, upon the principles settled three thousand years ago, that "a gift blindeth the eye and perverteth the judgment of the righteous."

I have refered to this part of the article on legislation to show that unless you swear your legislators against taking gifts you have no protection at all against bribery. You must have something to counteract the corruption which that article invites, unless you desire to throw the reins loose on the neck of these scoundrels and let them carry you withersoever they please. If it be your will and the will of the people you represent to have no check upon the rampant corruption that reigns and riots at Harrisburg, you have given yourselves much unnecessary trouble about election laws and the apportionment of the districts. What matters it how the legislature is chosen if the lobby is to govern us anyhow? They may as well be the spawn of a fraudulent ballot-box as not.

But I am not speaking with the remotest prospect that this measure can be carried. We are out on a forlorn hope. From the time it was first proposed until now, the foremost men of this body have given it every possible mark of their dislike. It would be received, I am sure, with almost rapturous approval by the honest people of the state, but is not intended here that people shall have a chance to express their opinion on it. The utmost I expect is a square vote agaist me. But the record will attest that I have done my duty faithfully, though feebly. The proposition will be voted down, corruption will be throned and sceptered and crowned; the lease of power will be indefinitely extended to the men who rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their profit. Let all the rings rejoice.

The section was carried.

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Mendelssohn's Songs without words. Folio Edition, full gilt	6 50
Octavo Edition, full gilt	3 50
Octavo Edition, Paper covers	2 50
Mozart's 18 Sonatas, Elegantly bound, full gilt	3 00
Schubert's 10 Sonatas, Elegantly bound. Full gilt	3 00
Schubert's Dances, complete Elegantly bound, full gilt	2 00
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Schumann's Forest Scenes. 9 easy pieces. Paper covers	80
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MOTHER GOOSE, Or National Nursery Rhymes. Set to Music by J. W. Elliott, with 65 beautiful illustrations engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Boards, $1 50. Splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, $2 50.

ASK FOR NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.
J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y,
1jul72m Agent for Novello's Cheap Music

NEW GOODS
AND NEW
PRICES.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
at the
BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.
Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.
Call and See Us!
No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Spring Goods!
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
Also, a large assortment of
CARPETS!
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety!
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually hept in first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFU Y COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,
engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.
$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere,
HATS, CAPS
and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.
Gent's Furnishing Goods
all directly from their own manufactory. Also.
Jewelry, Watches, &c.
They have engaged their old clerk, Mr A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.
Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

RETAIL PRICE LIST
JOBBING AND COMMISSION HOUSE
OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

2 good Cigars for	5cts
White sugars per pound	13cts
Demarara sugar per pound	13cts
Rio coffee	25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound	30cts
Best washing soaps per pound	6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound	10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound	50cts
Best Black Navy tobacco	50cts
" double thick and bright and black	35cts
Fine cut chewing tobacco per pound	80cts
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound	17cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound	30cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts
Large size dairy Salt per sack	15cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts

Coal oil in 5 gal. lots 35cts. per gallon best article.
Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.
Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.
1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1,35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to
SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS
opposite the Bush House. All kinds of whole packages at less prices.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.
MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.
New Firm—New Enterprse.
DEININGER & MUSSER,
(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)
We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.
They have on hand, and will make to order
MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,
of any possible design, and price.
We use the best grades of marble—
ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,
and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."
Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C
HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.
P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.
HARDWARE STORE!!
WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.,)
Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates, Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,
SUSQUEHANNA,
every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.
WILSON & HICKS.
mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.
THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST
THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!
At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

NEW DISCOVERY
In Chemical and Medical Science.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Dr. E. F. GARVIN'S SOLUTION OF TAR
TRADE MARK.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Incipient Consumption.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Catarrh.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Asthma.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Heart Disease.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Skin Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Liver.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the Stomach and Bowels
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure all Female Weaknesses.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Purify the Blood.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Diseases of the Throat.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Bronchitis.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure "Rose Cold," or "Hay Fever"
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Lung Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Constipation.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Salt Rheum.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure Kidney Diseases.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Cholera & Yellow Fever
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent Malarious Fevers.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Breast.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove Pain in the Side or Back.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Are a Superior Tonic.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Appetite.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cause the Food to Digest.
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the Weak and Debilitated
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Give Tone to Your System.
L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
195 Seventh Ave., New York.
dec19'72y

Furniture Rooms!
J. O. DEININGER,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND
His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68 1y.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.
sep11'68,1y

THE undersigned, determined to met the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,
of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J D SHUGERT Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

JAS. McMANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.
J. P. GEPHART,
with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court 7jan'70tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.
july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails. Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods. Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS. G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ
mar6.1y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JULY 24, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

——John Fatigan, the fellow who recently fired the Conrad house at Bellefonte, escaped from jail. He worked his way through the wall by means of a Barlow knife.

——A young man, by name of Thomas, who had been in the employ of Mr. John Conly, of near this place, imagining that he was John From, with whom he roomed while harvesting at Mr. Jacob Dinges, one day last week stepped into a new suit of John's—coat, vest, pants and boots—and thus rigged out started for other pastures. Young From, when he discovered that his Sunday-go-to-meetens had disappeared, went in pursuit, and he found the chap that filled them up, employed at Van Amburg's show, at Bellefonte, where he was arrested tor theft, and was assigned quarters at Sheriff Shafer's the highest boarding place at Bellefonte.

——On account of the illness of Judge Mayer there will be no civil cases tried at August term, next.

——Mr. Theo. Deschner, the skilled gunsmith, has again returned to Bellefonte. This will be pleasant news for sportsmen, as he is one of the best workmen in this section of the state, and always kept a complete assortment of stock, for shooting game or catching fish. He has opened his establishment opposite Bush's arcade, where sportsmen will find a large and complete stock of guns, pistols, ammunition, fishing tackle, &c.

——The tent drawing for the West Branch Camp meeting takes place at Lock Haven on the 28th of this month, at 10 o'clock a m. Those who desire to spend Sabbath on the ground will be compelled to arrive as early as Saturday and remain until Monday, as there will positively be no trains run on Sabbath. A limited number can be supplied with sleeping accomodations, but where several parties intend to go together it would be well to order a tent.

This year the meeting will commence on Tuesday, August 19, and will close on Friday morning, August 29. The boarding will be $7.50 for the term, $1.25 per day, and 50 cents for a single meal. The price of tents will be $7 on the ground floor, and $6 on the second floor, with one dollar additional on each tent to meet the expenses of light, police, porterage, straw, etc., etc.

——If you desire to read something to your benefit and "understanding," look for the big hand and read what follows.

——A most distressing accident, says the Tuten paper, occurred in Jacksonville on Saturday, 12. The only daughter of Mr. Henry Swartz, aged 11 years, was fatally scalded by the upsetting of a vessel of boiling water, She lingered from 11 a. m., on Saturday until 7 o'clock on Sunday when death put an end to her sufferings.

——George Bower, administrator, offers at public sale, on 22nd August next, the real estate of Michael Kreamer, dec'd, in Haines township.

——A good article is now going the rounds of the newspapers, under the heading of "What Public Men Owe to Newspapers," showing how many great men have been manufactured out of small material by newspaper puffs and by having their little-selves magnified in the newspapers. We know a newspaper that has puffing of small material on the brain, and when one of its like-to-be-tickled enters or comes within twenty five rods of its office, the next issue is sure to contain a soft-soap notice of "the leading citizen and democrat." A nigger noticing this cheap fodder, once offered to bet he could get a puff sure by simply "haven 'nother nigger pass dat office wid his hat and pants stucked to a poll." Its wonderful how cheap some fellows are. We also knew a wag of the "white trash", for experiment, to pass the window of said office, looking in as he passed, and sure enough, next issue had the customary "—— leading citizen, &c., was in town on —— and passed our office" &c. A certain little crowd will remember this joke.

——A Camp meeting will be held by the Evangelical Association, commencing Aug. 6, 1873, in the beautiful grove located two miles east of Milesburg. Ample provisions will be made by the committee for good and substantial boarding at reasonable rates, and all huckstering and trafficing upon the grounds will be strictly prohibited all offenders held amendable to the law.

REV. J. M. LONGSDORF.

——Godey, for August, is a handsome number, rich throughout and, as usual, ahead of all competitors.

——Wilson & Hick's hardware store, at Bellefonte, is headquarters for everything belonging to that line. They keep none but the best goods, and their variety is endless and prices low. They are the most obliging and gentlemanly firm you can meet with, and their clerks are ditto.

List of Grand Jurors for August Term, 1873.

Bellefonte Boro'—R S Downing, H B Pontius, James Furey.
Milesburg—David Furey.
Philipsburg—Jno W Mattern, S B Potter.
Benner twp—Richard Conley, D Loder.
Ferguson—G M Weaver.
Gregg—Wm Homan.
Haines—Micheal Feidler.
Howard—Ira C Leathers.
Liberty—Jno Mestlerode.
Marion—David Tibbens, Sam'l Alley.
Miles—Isreal Rochow.
Patton—W F Thompson, G W S Gray.
Penn—Christ Alexander, J H Auman.
Potter—Wm R Hennich, Levi Walters
Spring—C H Gentzel.
Union—James Steer.

List of Traverse Jurors for August Term, 1873.

Bellefonte bor'—James L Sommerville, Augustus Cox, Jno Hoffer, S S Lyon, Adolph Loeb.
Milesburg—Joseph Rodgers, T M Hall.
Philipsburg—Albert Owens.
Unionville—Benj J Rich, Geo. Alexander.
Benner twp—Geo Dale
Burnside—Sebastian Fisher, Rudolph Mullholland.
Boggs—W D Harper, Sam'l Pletcher, M H Mackey, John Hays.
Ferguson—Aaron Smith, C D Miller, Levi Hustonborder, Conrad Frye, Amos Royer, J M Gates, David Miller.
Gregg—Henry Krumrine, Geo Krape, O P Rearick, Abraham Lose.
Howard—Micheal Pletcher, J. W. Hall.
Haines—Daniel Smith.
Huston—Jno W Stewart, Geo W Miles.
Half Moon—Jno A Hunter.
Liberty—Joseph Pletcher.
Marion—Geo S Hoy.
Miles—H G Miller, Sam'l Brumgard.
Penn—Daniel Feidler, H G Smith, Jac Karstetter.
Potter D M Henny.
Rush—Wm Washburn.
Taylor—Daniel Henderson.
Walker—Wm Harris, Levi Whippo, Gershon Biddle, Charles Harshberger.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for each district, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1873, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock, P. M., and close at 5 o'clock of said day.

The Convention will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August 1873, to nominate one candidate for Senator, one for Assembly, one for County Treasurer, one for Commissioner, one for Jury Commissioner, and one for County Auditor, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows, to wit:

The following is the apportionment of delegates made by the late democratic county convention:

District.	*Vote.*	*Delegates.*
North Ward	80	2
West Ward	106	2
South Ward	53	1
Milesburg	36	1
Unionville	22	1
Howard	34	1
Philipsburg	119	2
Benner	170	3
Boggs	128	3
Burnside	32	1
Curtin	58	1
Ferguson	227	5
Gregg	281	6
Halfmoon	41	1
Haines	195	4
Harris	174	3
Howard	66	1
Huston	53	1
Liberty	59	1
Marion	89	2
Miles	251	5
Patton	54	1
Penn	262	5
Potter	387	7
Rush	139	3
Snowshoe	102	2
Spring	145	3
Taylor	40	1
Union	65	1
Walker	193	4
Worth	57	1
Total	3712	75

The following Committees have been appointed, under the rules, to hold elections:

Bellefonte, N W—B Galbraith, Dan'l Z Kline, Daniel Deer.
Bellefonte, S W—C D Keller, Edward Brown, Wm Furey.
Bellefonte, W W—S A McQuistion, J Furey, C M Bower.
Milesburg—Col Jas F Weaver, Jno B Thomas, D H Car.
Howard bor'—Balser Weaver, A J Gardner, Jno M'Elwaine.
Philipsburg—Wm Biddle, C S Flegal, C A Faulkner.
Unionville—B F Leathers, A J Greise, George Taylor.
Benner—Daniel Grove, Adam Wagner, Joseph Wilson.
Boggs—Jos L Neff, Wm Mark, John Poorman.
Burnside—Robt Askey, Bernard Veidefter, Rudolph Mullholland.
Curtin—Jno M'Closkey, Conrad Lingle, Henry Theil.
Ferguson—Jno B Mitchell, Henry M Meek, Levi Krebbs.
Gregg—Henry Krumrine, Gen George Buchanan, Wm Heckman.
Haines—Jno Bavid, Thos B Erhard, A Dutwiler.
Half Moon—Wm Cross, J H Griffin, Jno Ward.
Harris—Jas Gilliland, Jas Price, J H Keller.
Howard—Geo D Johnson, Jas Loder, Jacob Leathers.
Huston—Daniel Irvin, John Miles, H Cronister.
Liberty—D Bitner, Simon Lingle, Jno H Stover.
Marion—Robt F Holmes, Adam Yearick, Adrew Harter.
Miles—Harvy Cornman, Thos Wolf, Andrew Ocker.
Patton—Geo W Rumbarger, Dr J M Bush, G G Pottsgrove.
Penn—Wm K Alexander, Capt J Eisenhuth, Andrew Stover.
Potter—James M'Clintick, Wm Wolf, Samuel M Swartz.
Rush—Geo W M'Gaffey.
Snow Shoe—Austin Hinton, Wm Holt, Robt Haines.
Spring—Emanual Noll, Cyrus T Alexander, T M Barnhart.
Taylor—Samuel Hoover, J Copenhaver, Samuel Woomer.
Union—Andrew Hall, Jos Alexander, Geo L Peters.
Walker—Capt J H Telbert, Jacob Dunkle, B F Winkleman.
Worth—E P Jones, Wm Lewis, Wm Walker.

R. H. FOSTER,
Chairman Co. Com.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE

At Cape May, will receive guests on and after June 28th. Mr. Bolton, who has the Washington hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's hotel at Harrisburg, is still the proprietor of the Columbia. The Columbia is located directly upon the beach, and ranks high as the leading family house.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel Mosby had such splendid success in getting his sisters in the departments that he is here again seeking a place for another relative. The Administration was so very anxious to reward Mosby for his services in the Republican cause in Virginia that his sister was given an appointment in utter violation of the civil-service rules, for she was not required to pass an examination.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

On Friday, August 22, 1873,

At 1 o'clock p. m., that valuable Farm, known as the property of Micheal Kreamer, situate in Haines township, about 1 and a half miles South of Aaronsburg, containing

139 ACRES AND 4 PERCHES,

Neat measure, the improvemonts thereon consist of

Two Dwelling Houses, Large Barn,

Saw Mill, Cider Press, and all the necessary outbuildings. Also an Orchard of choice Fruit and a good Spring of never failing Water, at the door. About 95 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with

White Pine, Sugar, White Oak, &c.

TERMS.—One Third of the Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale; One Third in One Year; and the remaining third at the death of the Widow of said deceased. The two last payments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

july24 GEORGE BOWER, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letter testamentary on the estate of Nicholas Deckert, late of Potter township, dec'd, have this day been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS B. McELROY,
july 18.6t. Executor.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the same of H. G. Smith, Esq., of Penn township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John H. Barnhart, of Spring township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subjet to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jno. B. Mitchell, of Ferguson township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas Yearick, of Hains township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic County Convention.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Cornman, of Miles township, as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. S. M. Winter, of Miles township, as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jonath. Kreamer, of Harris twp., as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

SOMETHING NEW! Mr. J. C. Springer has opened, at Centre Hall, opposite the bank, an ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY and SHAVING SALOON! Nicely flavored Icecream to be had every Saturday, and a full assortment of Confectioneries and Cigars always on hand.

Call in if you want a nice, clean Shave, or wish your hair trimmed in style. Mr. S. will be thankful for a liberal share of public patronage. 19julm

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1873.

In the Convention yesterday, President pro tem, Walker in the Chair, debate on the Railroad article was resumed, upon the section prohibiting discrimination against the people of the State in passenger and freight rates, and equalizing such rates.

A substitute for the section was offered by Mr. T. H. B. Patterson which was adopted, and the section as amended agreed to. It prohibits discrimination in charges between or against the people of this State by corporations engaged in transportation of freight or passengers in or through the State. No pro rata provision is included, but it is provided that no higher charge for a shorter distance than for a longer distance, including such shorter distance, shall be made. Special rates and drawbacks, except excursion and commutation tickets, are also prohibited; extra rates are allowed in charges for a for a distance not exceeding fifty miles.

The next section as passed declares all railroads and canals to be public highways asserts the equality of all parties, &c., in transporting persons and property thereon.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out the penalty, forfeiture of charter, as disproportionate to the offence, and as punishing innocent stockholders for the acts of the officers. Agreed to. The section as amended was adopted.

The Convention having adjourned until Sept. 16, we give below a few of the measures acted upon:

The first section, vesting the legislative power in a general assembly, to consist of a senate and house of representatives, was agreed to.

The second section, providing for the election of members every two years, and the filling of vacancies in either house, was adopted after several efforts to amend by making their election annual.

The third and fourth sections, fixing the term of senaters at four years, were agreed to without debate.

The fifth section provides for the time when the general assembly shall meet, it being the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this constitution, and at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January every two years thereafter, unless convened by the governor, and was adopted.

Sections six and seven were consolidated and refer to the qualifications necessary to eligibility for senators and representatives, and the section was agreed to.

Sec. 8. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no member of congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney at law and in the militia) under the United States or this commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in congress or in office. Agreed to.

The 9th section prohibits the election of any person to the general assembly who has been convicted of bribery, perjury or any other infamous crime. Adopted.

Sections 10 and 11 prescribe the oath of office to be taken by the members and the manner in which it is to be administered, together with the penalties impending over those who shall decline to take the oath, or shall be convicted of having sworn falsely. Agreed to.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 provide for the compensation of members, and prohibit compensation for services as members of committees; the duties of the lieutenant governor; fix the quorom at a majority of each house, and leave it with each house to determine its own rules; and require that the doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as should be kept secret.

Sections 17 and 18, that neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; and that members, except for treason, felony, or violation of their oath of office, shall be free from arrest during their attendance upon the sessions of the general assembly, were adopted.

The third paragraph on the Legislature, was then adopted—ayes, 47; nays 28—and the substitute entire as follows:

The state shall be divided into fifty senatorial districts, of compact and contiguous territory, as equal in population as possible; and each district shall be entitled to two or more members by possessing a population exceeding one senatorial ratio and three-fifths of a second ratio; and no county or city shall be entitled to more than one-sixth of the whole number of members.

The house of representatives shall consist of not less than 150 members, to be apportioned and distributed to the different counties in proportion to the population on a ratio of 25,000 inhabitants to each member, except that no county shall have less than one member and the city of Philadelphia or any county having an excess of three-fifths of said ratio over one or more ratios shall be entitled to an additional member in case the number of 150 members is not reached by the above apportionment, and counties having the largest surplus over one or more ratios shall be entitled to one additional member until the number of 150 members is arrived at.

As soon as this constitution is adopted the legislature shall apportion the state in accordance with the provisions of the two proceeding sections. Counties and the city of Philadelphia entitled to more than one member shall be divided into single districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly in population as possible; but no township or ward, except in the city of Philadelphia, shall be divided in the formation of a district: *Provided*, That in making such apportionment for the house of representatives in the year 1881, and every ten years thereafter, there shall be added to the ratio five hundred for each increase of seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

The following sections were considered;

SEC. 11. In all elections for the managing officers of a coporation, each member or shareholder shall have as many votes as he has shares, multiplied by the number of officers to be elected; and he may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer, was adopted after some debate.

SEC. 13. No foreign corporation shall do any business in any city or county of the state without having a known place of business in such a city or county, and an authorized agent upon whom process may be served. Adopted.

SEC, 14. That no corporation shall engage in any other business than that expressly authorized in its charter; nor shall it take or hold any real estate except what may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business; and the legislature is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages made by viewers, or otherwise. The final determination of the amount of such damages shall in all cases of appeal be determined by a Jury. Adopted.

SEC, 16. Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount therein shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills, was agreed to.

SEC. 17. No suspension of specie payment shall be permitted or sanctioned by law and no banking or other corporation shall receive or pay, directly or indirectly a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law to individuals, was amended by striking out all to the words "no banking," and was then agreed to.

SEC. 19. All insurance companies incorporated by other states and doing business in this state shall be subject to the same rate and measure of taxation as similar companies incorporated by this state, was adopted.

SEC. 20. No building or loan association or similar organization, shall be permitted or established which does not provide in its charter for publication, at stated periods of the names of all shareholders the number of shares held by each and the amount of money paid in, and the number of shares borrowed upon and by whom received.

The 26th sec. of Judiciary report was adopted as amended, on motion of Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny. It provides that each county containing forty five thousand inhabitants shall constitute separate Judicial districts to elect one Judge, the Legislature to provide for additional judges as the business of said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts are to be formed into convenient single districts, or if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the Legislature may provide.

The section abolishes the office of Associate Judge not learned in the law,

SENATOR THURMAN.

The Columbia Statesman furnishes the following in relation to the views of Senator Thurman.

"Judging from the newspaper discussions, what Allen G. Thurman thinks just at this juncture is a matter of uncommon interest. Without pretending to know the thoughts of our worthy Democratic Senator more thoroughly than he does himself, we yet claim to have a fair knowledge of them, and are willing to tell what we know. In the first place, the Judge thinks the people just now are hankering after honest servants. The Allen County move, the upheaval in the Northwest, and a thousand little incidentals of every-day history, of late, have made this impression on his mind. He thinks the people would vote for the devil for any office if they were right down sure that he was not a thief. He thinks this hankering after honesty has become so imperative that some other matters that are of importance may be overlooked; still he confesses that his own hankering is almost incidental with the people's. Secondly, his notion of what honesty is, is also pretty much the same as the people's, and can be expressed, in short, thus: 'Rights to all, and privileges to none.' Of course, the first half necessitates the last. He thinks it is not honest to make a farmer sell his grain in the cheapest markets and buy his goods in the dearest, under a penalty of a fine for not so doing. He don't think it is honest for officials to steal. He is as firm as the rock of ages, or any other rock, on this point. He thinks, further, that honesty and Democracy are convertible terms—a logical opinion. A lot of thieving officials, elected on a democratic ticket, can not logically be called Democracy.' 'Democracy' is a just government by the people for the people—not of the rings for their enrichment and the impoverishment of the people. Tariff and protection are of the former, while free trade and equal rights are of the latter. As for a new christening, he is willing to leave that with the people. So far as he is concerned he always holds out his plate for duff, no matter if the landlady does call it Charleston pudding. In fine, the northwest upheavalists could run Judge Thurman for President, or any other office, without the sacrifice or modification of one principle. The Judge's thoughts in detail being consistent with what we have indicated, our readers can reason them out for themselves."

TERRIBLE BATTLE OF EIGHTEEN HOURS BETWEEN OPPOSING SPANISH FORCES—DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

London, July 19.—A special edition of the Daily News, issued this afternoon, announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the government troops at Ogulada, in the province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by the opposing forces. The number of dead and wounded left upon the field is so large that all the vehicles of every kind in the town were pressed into service for their removal.

SECESSION IN BRIGHAM'S HAVEN—HIS SWEETHEART LEAVES HIM.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 16.—A great sensation was caused here to-day by an announcement in the *Journal* that Ann Elizabeth Webb Young, 17th wife of Brigham Young had forever left him, carrying off her furniture and personal effects. Brigham will enpeavor to replevin the goods Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and three leading lawyers are abont to institute a suit for divorce and alimony in a large sum. Great revelations are expected concerning the inner domestic life of the prophet.

Mrs Young is enjoying the sympathy of the Gentile ladies, and the polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

MARRIAGES.

In Bellefonte on June 31st, 1873, by Rev W. T. Wylie, John Everheart, of Boalsburg, to Miss Sarah Kennedy, of Agricultural Collage.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Sam'l Yearick Sup. for 1872, in account with Benner twp.

1873		DR.
June 10, To bal. due at last settlement	$144 61	
Apr. 14, cash from Audit'rs	102 00	
" " cash from R. Conley	15 00	
" 14, amount from Conley's Duplicate	9 00	
" 14, am't of Dup.	740 29	
		$1011 50
1873		CR.
Apr. 14, By receipts from sundry persons	$305 36	
" " Work on roads	610 76	
" " Exonerations	5 48	
" " Services rendered	48 00	
June 2 Per cent. on Dup.	36 94	
" " Cash to Auditors	4 96	
		$1011 50

Richard Conley Supervisor for 1871, in account with Benner twp.

1872		DR.
June 10, To bal. due at last settlement	$329 88	
		$329 88
1873.		DR.
Apr. 14, By receipts	$112 20	
" " By cash to Auditors	133 35	
June 14, Bal. due twp	84 33	

Thomas Marshall Supervisor for 1872, in account with Benner twp.

1872.		DR.
To am't of duplicate	$680 12	
" " " order on Auditors	160 00	
To am't from R Conley	60 45	
		$900 57
1873		CR.
June 2, By work on roads	$409 37	
" " " new roads opened	263 03	
" " " services rend'r'd	35 00	
" " " exonerations	4 27	
" " " per cent. on dup	33 79	
" " " bal. due twp	155 11	
		$900 57

John Lutz Poor Overseer, 1872, in account with Benner twp.

1872		DR.
June 10, To bal. due at last settlement	$45 47	
		$45 47
1873		CR.
Apr. 14, By medicine for paupers	4 27	
" 14 by attorney's advice, (A. Hoy)	10 00	
" 14, by service rend'r'd	14 09	
" 2, by cash to Auditors	17 20	
		$45 47

O. P. Hassinger Poor Overseer, 1872, in account with Benner twp.

1872		DR.
June 10, To bal. due last settlement	$421 03	
		$421 03
1873		CR.
Apr. 14, By services rend'd	$20 00	
June 2, " receipts	166 82	
" " " cash to Aud't's	14 00	
" " " bal due twp	220 21	
		$421 03

Auditors in account with Benner twp.

1872		DR.
To bal. at last settlement	$162 93	
" cash foom R. Conley	122 00	
June 2, 1873, To cash from John Lutz	17 20	
" 2 O. P. Hassinger cash	14 00	
" " J. W. Wilson cash	3 42	
" " cash from Samuel Yearick	4 96	
" 14 Cash from R. Conley	31 35	
		$355 86
1872.		CR.
Aug. 24, by cash to Thos. Marshall	$180 00	
Apr. 14, 1873, by cash to Sam'l Yearick	102 00	
May 4, by P. Gray Meek publishing statement	15 00	
June 5, by Auditing	14 00	
" " bal due twp	66 87	
		$355 86

H. L. HARVEY,
GEO. ZEIGLER,
J. M. KEPHEART,
Auditors.

CHRIST. DALE,
Clerk.

Some of Jeff. Davis' former slaves serenaded him while he was in St. Louis, and he invited them in, and, after a little chat about old times, made each a present.

An Act, to prevent stallions, bulls buck sheep, and boars, from running at large in Clarion and Centre counties.

SEC. 1, From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar, to run at large in the counties of Clarion and Centre.

SEC. 2, That it shall be lawful for any person to capture and take up any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar found running at large as aforesaid, and to detain the same until the owner or owners thereof shall claim and demand said property, and pay to the person so taking up and detaining the same, the sum of five dollars for each and every stallion or bull, and two dollars for each and every buck sheep or boar, together with fifty cents per day for the keeping of the same for each and every day from the capture to the reclamation of the said animal or animals; *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of the person so taking said animals, within twenty-four hours thereafter to give notice to the owner or owners of said captured, where such owner or owners are known, and where such owner is unknown to give public notice by three printed or written handbills, put up in the most public places in the township or borough in which said animal was taken up, properly describing such animal and fixing the time and place where such animal will be sold if not reclaimed by the owner or owners thereof, and in case no person appears within ten days after such notice or advertisement to reclaim said animal by paying the sums hereinbefore provided for, then it shall be the duty of the person having posession of the said animal at the time specified in such notice and advertisement, to sell every such animal at public sale or outcry, and after deducting the penalty and costs of keeping hereinbefore provided for, and the costs of advertisement if any, to pay the balance to the treasurer of the school fund of said township or borough, for the use or benefit of the owner of such animal if claimed by him within one year after such date.

SEC. 3, That the provisions of the second section of this act shall not be enforced in cases where such animals have broken out of, or escaped from good and sufficient enclosures without any negligence or default on the part of the owner except so far as relates to the cost of keeping such animal during the period of detention by the person capturing the same.

Approved, April 10th, 1873.

THE NEW GAME AND FISH LAW.—Many changes were made in the Game and Fish laws during the last session of the Legislature. That our readers may be thoroughly posted on these points, and thus avoid making themselves liable to a prosecution through ignorance of the law, we publish the following summary of the late act defining the time and manner in which fish and game of various kinds may be taken within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GAME.

No person shall pursue or kill any deer, save only from the first day of September to the first day of January, in any year. The pursuit of deer with dogs is forbidden at all times. Trapping of deer, except for family use, is also forbidden. The penalty for the violation of the above law is a fine of $50. Any constable or town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues deer, and the owner thereof is liable to a penalty of $10 for each deer or fawn killed by such dog. *Provided*, That so much of this section as prohibits the running of deer with dogs shall not apply to the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Schuykill and Wyoming.

Gray, Black and Fox Squirrels may be killed only from the first day of July until the first day of January, in each year. The penalty for violation of this act is a fine of $5 for each squirrel killed out of season.

Rabbits may be killed from the first day of October until the first day of February, in any year. The penalty for killing out of season is $5, for each rabbit so killed. Hunting rabbits with a ferret is forbidden under a penalty of $10 for each rabbit so killed.

Wild Turkeys may be killed from the first day of October until the first day of January of each year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Turkey so killed.

Snipe may be killed from the first day of September until the twentieth day of April of each year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Snipe so killed.

Woodcock may be killed from the first day of August until the first day of January of any year. Penalty of $10 for each Woodcock killed out of season.

Field Plover may be killed from the first day of August until the first day January. Penalty of $10 for each Plover killed out of season.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any Quail or Virginia Partridge, except only from the first day of November until the first day of January of any year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Partridge so killed.

No person shall kill or trap or have in their possession after the same is killed, any Robin, Nighthawk, Sparrow, Lark, Swallow, Cat-bird, Blue-bird, or any other insectiverous bird, at any time, under a penalty of $5 for each bird so killed.

No person shall rob or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird, excepting such birds as are destructive of game and insectiverous birds, under a penalty of $10 for each offence.

No person shall, at any time or place, take any Wild Turkey, Partridge or Quail, or Woodcock by means of any blind, trap, net or any device whatever, under a penalty of $10 for every bird so taken. *Provided* that nothing in this section shall prevent the trapping of game, for propagation or preservation over winter, from the 20th of December to the 1st day of February next following.

Shooting on Sunday is forbidden under a penalty of $10.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, about four weeks ago, a dark red heifer, with white spot on side, and about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

10jul3t C. C. KELLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Moyer, of Penn twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

B. F. PHILIPS,
S. J. HERRING
june 12-6t Executors

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.—A fine assortment of Coffin trimmings, just received at Millheim and Milroy Hardware stores. Barr handles, Lace &c., latest styles.

apr10.3m W. J. M'MANIGAL.

—LIME!—Mr. George Koch has taken charge of the Lime kiln, near Centre Hall and will constantly keep on hand a good quality of Lime Mr. Koch can be found at the kiln at any time during the day, towait upon customers. my15

"For the BLOOD of LIFE"

If you are Suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE, Broken Down Constitution Or require a Remedy to Purify and Enrich the Blood,

You will find Dr. Crook's **Compound Syrup of Poke Root** to *possess greater merit*, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. **That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin** is changed to one of freshness and health. Those **Diseases** of the **Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches** and **Eruptions** are removed. **Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases** of the **Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores** or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. **What is it?** It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined, with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any **Disease** whose real or direct cause is **Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs** or **Bones, Constitutions broken down** by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For **Syphilis**, or **Syphilitic taint**, there is nothing equal to it. **A trial will prove it.** Sold by

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160....Rye......75......Corn 50 ....Oats 35......Barley 60, 70......Cloverseed 5,00......Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7......Pork per pound 06 Butter 15......Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,65....Red wheat 1,60....Rye 65......Corn 42......Oats 35......Barley 60...... Cloverseed 5,00......Timothyseed, 350........ Salt 2 50 per sack,.. Bacon 10c......Ham 15......Butter 15... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.—A lot of ground, at Potter's Mills, thereon erected a two-story dwelling House, with good Wagonmaker Shop, a good Stable, and all necessary outbuildings, is offered at private sale, on reasonable terms. There is a well of never failing water, with pump, near the door. For further particulars apply to Mrs. KATE SHAFER,
17apr3m Potters Mills.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letter testamentary on the estate of John Reynolds, of Miles twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement to Mr. JOHN WOLF, of Miles twp., to whom I have given a power of Attorney, to transact all business for said estate.

CHRISTIANA REYNOLDS,
june25-6t Executrix.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Jordan, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

AARON LUCKENBACH,
july10.6t. Adm'r.

HARTLETON

Steam Tannery.

HARTER BRO'S.

Hartleton, Union county, Pa.

This Tannery has now acquired the reputation of manufacturing some of the best leather in the State.

Calf Skins and Home made and City Sole leather, always on hand.

Highest market price paid for Hides and Bark.

Plasterers' Hair, &c., always on hand.

Hides left with Wm. Harter, in Haines twp., will be paid for at highest Cash prices.

july10.tf.

The Weekly Sun.

ONLY $1 A YEAR. 8 PAGES.

The Best Family Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Agricultural Paper.—The Weekly New York Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Political Paper—The Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Newspaper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

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The Best Story Paper.—The Weekly N Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Fashion Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Market Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Cattle Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Paper in Every Respect.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun—8 pages, $1 a year. Send your Dollar. Address,
THE SUN, New York city.
june 19-6t.

JUST READY and FOR SALE AT THE

Clothing Store,

Milroy. A choice assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Fine Black, Blue and other Cloth Dress Suits, Cassimere Dress and business suits.

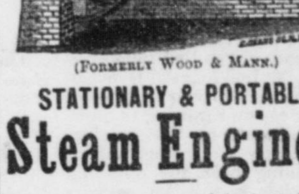
Linen Pants,
and Vests,
White, Duck Vests,
Alpaca Coats, Pants,
and Overalls for
working men.

Men's and Boys Hats, latest styles of
Boots, Shoes,
Gaiters and Slippers.

TRUNKS, VALISES, and a full stock of Mens' Furnishing Goods. Prices Low. Come and examine for yourselves, and buy at the Milroy Clothing Store.

jun19tf ZEB. KRISE & BRO.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.



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STATIONARY & PORTABLE Steam Engines.

The Best & Most Complete Assortment in the Market.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowest prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engines specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated Lane Circular Saw Mill, the best and most complete saw mill ever invented.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfits a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequaled for beauty of design, economy and strength.

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE CO.
UTICA, N. Y.

FARMERS AND TEAMSTERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Curtis' Zink Collar Pads, pronounced by all who have used it, to be the best Collar Pad ever invented.

They are warranted to cure the worst case of sore neck on horses.

For sale by
W. J. M'MANIGAL,
19jun3m at Millheim & Milroy.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Heckman, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN F. HECKMAN,
junh 12-6t Adm'r.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

C. F. Herlacher N. Cronmiller.

NEW GOODS!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS!!!

HERLACHER & CRONMILLER

Wish to inform the citizens of Potter that they have opened an entire new stock of goods in their old quarters, and will keep constantly on hand a full and good assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
ALPACAS,
Poplins,
PLAIDS,
Lustres.
and all other kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
full line of
NOTIONS and FANCY Goods
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE, CEDARWARE,
SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
FISH, SALT,
etc., etc., etc.,

All of which we offer at greatly reduced prices.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN
Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73
Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

YOUNG'S HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa. John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
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J. HARRIS. J. D. SHUGERT. J. A. BEAVER.
JOHN HOFFER. PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley Banking Co.

CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest, Discount Note
Buy Government Securities, Gold and and Sell Coupons.

PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.
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CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and tor sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

WOOD CARPETS

The Best substitute for Oil Cloths, Mattings and Carpets.

Also, Boughton's PATENT ADJUSTABLE

NURSERY GATE

and Window Bar, to prevent accidents to children. Will fit any door, window or stairway. Price from $1 25 to $2 25.

Also, Boughton's PATENT ADJUSTABLE

MOSQUITO & FLY SCREEN,
will fit any
WINDOW OR DOOR.

Price for windows, with netting and fixtures complete, from 50 cents to $1 50. For doors, with netting and fixtures complete, $2 50 to $4 00.

J. W. Boughton,
june19-2m 1200 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

No Better Place!

The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wolf Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

Great Reduction In Prices Of Note Paper.

We are now prepared to furnish Note paper at prices far below any that have ever before been offered at retail in this county.

Best quality Commercial note paper at 15 cts per quire
Second best do at 12 cts per quire
Third best do at 10 cts per quire

Purchasers will find this to be of the same quality heretofore sold in this place for 25, 20, and 15 cts per quire, but having bought our paper at extremely low figures, we desire to give our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Look At This!!

Initial Paper With Chromo!

French Initial paper 15 cts per box
Plain white " 20 " "
Rose tint " 25 " "
Two tints " 40 " "

With a handsome chromo given away with each 40 cent box.

JAMES WELCH & CO.,
20 mar tf Opposite Bush House.

15,000 BOLTS OF WALL PAPER!

Now on exhibition at Millheim and Milroy Hardware Stores. About 85 different patterns.

PRICES RANGING FROM 10 CENTS TO $1.00 PER BOLT.

Beautiful Gilt Paper at one dollar Panel Paper and Parlor Decorations.

A reasonable credit will be given to responsible parties for paper, or 5 per cent. deducted from prices for cash. Prices are the same at both Stores.

apr 3 4m. W. J. M'MANIGAL.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain*. my8-73-tf.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
NURSERYMEN & SEEDSMEN,
York, Pa.

☞Catalogues Mailed to Applicants☜

Refer (by permission) to
Hon. J. S, Black, Washington, D. C.,
Weiser, Son & Carl, Bankers, York, Pa.
june 5-6m.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address

MEYER & HOFFER,
20 dec tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

C. PECK'S

New

Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasona jan, tf.

KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.

to whom all letters for information should be addressed.

AVOID QUACKS AND IMPOSTERS.
No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, Graduate of *Jefferson Medical College*, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study), either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating, or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms, and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the *Guide to Health*. Price 10 cents.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
104 Duane St., New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

The sales of Sewing machines in 1872, as reported under oath, in 1873, to owners of the Sewing Machine Patents show that the

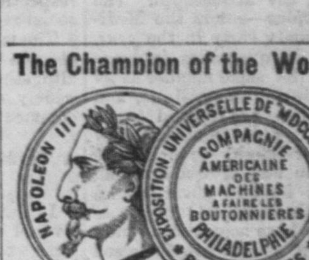
SINGER
MANUFACTURING CO.
Last Year Sold
219,758
MACHINES
OR
38,498 more than in 1871,

Ninety per cent. of them being for
FAMILY USE
THIS IS OVER
45,000

More Sewing Machines than were sold by any other company during the same period, and over
ONE QUARTER
of all the Machines sold in 1872.

Principal Office of
The Singer Manufacturing Co.
34 UNION SQUARE.
Philadelphia, office, 1106 Chestnut St.
june 26-6m

The Champion of the World.



NAPOLEON III
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE MDCCCLXVII A PARIS
COMPAGNIE AMÉRICAINE DES MACHINES A FAIRE LES BOUTONNIÈRES PHILADELPHIE
RECOMPENSES

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

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Agent for Centre County
MADISONBURG, PA.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegneney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stableling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefoete on busi or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

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We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every Agent for

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LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE
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942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode Working them; Under-currents of Society; Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive territory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Curing and Smoking Hams.

Mrs. Beecher gives some recipes for curing and smoking hams that have been tested and found excellent. For molasses-cured hams, she says: Moisten every part of the ham with molasses, and then for every hundred pounds use one quart of fine salt and four ounces of saltpetre, rubbing them in very thoroughly in every point. Then put the hams thus prepared in a tight cask for four days. Then rub again with molasses and one quart of salt, and return the hams to the cask for four days. Repeat this the third and the fourth time, and then smoke the hams. This process takes only sixteen days, while other methods require five or six weeks.

The best recipe for brine or pickle for corning hams, beef, pork, and hung beef, is as follows: Four gallons of water; two pounds of rock-salt, and a little more of any other kind; two ounces of saltpetre; one quart of molasses. Mix, but do not boil. Put the hams in a barrel and pour this over them, and keep them covered with it for six weeks. If more brine is needed, make it in the same proportions.

For smoking hams, she gives the following directions: Make a small building of boards, nailing strips over the cracks to confine the smoke. Have within cross sticks on which to hang the hams. Have only one opening at top, and one in the middle of the floor. Set it up so high that a small stove can be set under it, with the smoke-pipe entering the floor. Change the position of the hams once or twice, that all are treated alike. When this cannot be done, use an inverted barrel or hogshead, with a hole in the bottom for the smoke to escape, and resting on stones, and keep a small smouldering fire. Cobs are best, as giving a better flavor, and brands or chips of walnut wood are next best. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quicker smoking, as too much heat gives the hams a strong taste, and they are less sweet.

Cabbage Enemies.

A California writer drives cabbage lice by annointing the outside leaves with water and kerosene, mixed in the proportion of a pint of water to two tablespoonfuls of oil. A gardener in Kentucky effects the same result by opening the leaves carefully with the fingers and giving them a sprinkle of common salt. An extra advantage in this treatment is that thus used the heads grow larger and more solid. The *Revue Horticole* states that the cabbage caterpillar, the larva of *Pieris Rapæ*, may be dispersed by placing the leaves of the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*) among the plants. The leaves of elder and hemp have also been used abroad for the same purpose. We have frequently advised the application to each infested head of a small quantity of a mixture composed of 1 part carbolic powder, 3 parts fresh air-slaked lime, and 20 parts superphosphate of lime—repeating three or four times during the season, or as often as necessary. When many other "remedies" failed Mr. Quinn used this with such success that he lost only about 5 per cent of his large crop at the time when the cabbage worm was thickest in the neighborhood of his market garden.

Testing a Plowshare.

There are three ways of picking a good share. First, by sight; second by feel; and third, by sound. Have you got a good share now? If so, mark it, break it when you are done with it, and note its color; or suspend it and strike it with a hammer, noting its sound, and select your next one accordingly. In a hard share the iron is much whiter than in a soft one. This is a rule—the whiter the iron is the harder the share, and *vice versa*. Again, the ringing sound of shares when supended and struck, varies over several full musical notes. So, if you know anything of music you can select your share by your tuning-fork. This gives us another rule, viz: the sharper the ring the harder the metal, and *vice versa*. Another unfailing method is by the feel—select the thickest part of the share, and run your finger over the surface of the implement at that place. If the metal is hard you will perceive an evident lack or hollow over the thick part; if not hard, this hollow will not be observed. In selecting a share by sound, the ring should correspond with that of a steel saw blade.—*Canada Farmer.*

How They Fish in Palermo.

Fishing is an important industry in Palermo. Some five thousand of the inhabitants are engaged in it, and they are formed, it is said, into a regular corporation, having, besides, officers, surgeons and chaplains and a semi-military government. The principal fish caught is the tunny, much relished by the Palermitans, as it was by their ancestors the old Romans, Greeks, and Carthaginians. Very large, weighing a thousand pounds frequently, it is sold after being cut into steaks. It is the cat-fish of the Mediterranean, and its exposure in slices and its eager purchase remind one of similar scenes in the towns along the Mississippi. The tunny is gregarious—enters the Mediterranean in shoals early in the year, and is caught in quantities in large nets, in nearly the same manner as by the ancients, during May, June, and July. The Sicilians are reputed to be fond of novelty. Their fondness may arise from their slight acquaintance with it, like the hermit who loved all women because he had never known any. Their mode of taking tunny is an example. They have acquired no new ideas respecting it in two thousand years.

The nets, divided into four communicating square spaces called rooms, are moved east and west about a mile from the shore, each of the spaces at right angles, fastened at the bottom with stones, and floated at the upper edge by logs of cork or other light wood. A single net of very wide meshes fastens the whole to the shore. This arrests the fish, drives them into the outer room (bordonaro), which is raised a trifle and closed by the boatman keeping watch. Frightened, the tunny, in trying to escape, enter the next room (bastardo), whence, finding no freedom, they dash into the other chambers. In the last (corpo) they stay until it is full—two or three days sometimes—when the net is weighed, and they are dextrously dispatched with hooks and harpoons by the fishermen, who go out in flat-bottomed boats for that purpose.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Last Move.

The Albany *Knick* says that Vanderbilt has made a proposition to Captain J. J. Austin, the well known owner of the Austin towing line, for a purchase of that immense institution, which, in itself, is a nice little fortune to any man. The property of the line is to-day valued at $700,000. It consists of nine powerful steamers, fifteen staunch barges, and the real estate owned and occupied by the line on the pier. His object is to form a complete line, by railroad and boat, from Buffalo to New York for the shipment of freight, which the increased facilities of the Central road must necessarily create. Vanderbilt is to build an immense qua at the Albany basin, and run his cars directly to the boats, to assist in unloading the freight barges. This will materially injure the freight business of the Albany and New York boats. Vanderbilt is also to build two New York passenger boats. These will cost $500,000 each, and will be arranged for the accommodation of the public from stem to stern, upon which not a pound of freight will be carried. Their comfort and convenience will eclipse anything ever put afloat on any waters.

Short and Sweet.—The Dubuque *Herald* says the following letter was picked up in Sioux City recently: "Steamer May Lowry, April 21, 1873. My dear Mary, I am know on my way to the mountains. I have charge of this bote. god save me untel I return to you, then I will make you my oan. I am very tirde and will cloas. take gud care of your self. give my love to the folks. your love Jamie Birke. direct to Jimie birke, steamer May Lowry, Sioux iowa. [kiss]."

Boston shipped 10,000 barrels of apples to Europe last February.

How to Drive a Horse.

Young man, I see you are about to take a drive, this morning, and will offer you some advice. Your horse is restive and wants to be off before you are ready; you may as well break him of this now as at any other time, and hereafter you will find it has been a half hour well spent.

Just give me the reins, while you put your foot on the step, as if to get in; the horse makes a move to go; I tighten the reins and say 'whoa.' Now put your foot on the step again; the horse makes another move; I hold the reins and speak to him again. The horse is getting excited. Pat him a little on the neck, and talk to him soothingly. Put your foot on the step again, and repeat this process until the horse will stand still for you to get in, and adjust yourself in your seat, and tell him to go. A few such lessons will train him so that he will always wait for your order before starting.

Now as your horse has just been fed, drive him at a very gentle pace for the first two or three miles, until he warms up and his body becomes lighter. But, before you start, let me show you how to hold the reins. Take them in your left hand, have them of equal length from the bit, and to cross each other in your hand, the off side one resting on your first finger, the other on the fourth finger, the back of the hand upward. Now in guiding the horse, you have only to use the wrist joint, which will direct him either right or left, as you wish. Keep your hand steady with a gentle pressure on the bit—no jerking or switching on the reins. If more speed is wanted, take the whip in your right hand, to be gently used for that purpose, be careful not to apply it any harder than is necessary to bring him up to the required speed. Speak to him soothingly, and intimate in the most gentle manner, what you want him to do, and he will try to do it. So noble an animal should not be handled roughly, nor over-driven. When you return, have the harness removed at once, and the horse rubbed down with a wisp of straw or hay, and let him cool off before being watered or fed. Every one who handles a horse, or has anything to do with one, should, in the first place, cultivate his acquaintance; let him know that you are his friend, and prove it to him by your kind treatment; he needs this to inspire confidence, and when that is gained, he is your humble servant. If your horse gets frightened at any unusual sight or noise, do not whip him, for if you do, he will connect the whipping with the object that alarmed him, and be afraid of it ever after. If he merely shies at an object, give him time to examine it, which, with some encouraging words from the driver will persuade him to pass it. You get frightened, too, sometimes, and would not like to get whipped for it.—*Stock Journal.*

A Strange Story.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells a strange story of the sudden death of a wealthy citizen, his lunacy, marriage, and strange ending. It says that Mr. Henry Strasberg, a merchant, called on Coroner Maley and demanded to have an inquest on the body of Max M. Peyser, a merchant on Fourth street, who died under what is considered suspicious circumstances. Mr. Peyser had married the day before his death, and was sitting, on the morning of his death, at the breakfast table. He then complained of pain, stood up, went into an adjoining room and fell dead. Dr. Bartholow was called in, and he, together with a student of the Good Samaritan Hospital, cut open Peyser's body, and prepared to hold a *post-mortem* examination. Upon what authority he did this is not stated. The Coroner immediately took the matter in charge and took the contents of the stomach into his possession for analysis. Dr. Bartholow gave the cause of Peyser's death as consumption. The history of the case is a strange one. Peyser had been a successful merchant on Fourth street up to about seven months ago, when he became crazy. On a writ from the Probate Court he was sent to the Longview Asylum, and Mr. N. Bettmann was appointed administrator of his estate, which was valued at $50,000. At Longview he seemed to grow better, and about six weeks ago he was let out, when he resumed charge of his affairs. On Thursday last he married Miss Dora M. Hamann, a lady of about thirty-five, (Peyser was about fifty,) who for ten years had managed the business of his store on Fourth street, and for whom he had always shown great affection. The license for the marriage was got from the Probate Court. Miss Hamann and her mother had been living at No. 46 Dayton street, and it was here that Mr. Peyser was married. The morning following his marriage he dropped dead a few minutes after breakfast, as above stated. Miss Hamann is a Christain, while Mr. Peyser was a Hebrew, and the marriage naturally caused much talk among those acquainted with the parties; not only because of the difference of religion, but because of the respective ages of the pair, and the social relations.

The man's craziness, his wealth, his strange marriage, and sudden death, altogether make a story that is being widely discussed, and it excites great comment and conjecture.

A Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

In the Walworth case the Judge delivered an exhaustive charge, and the case was given to the jury. The audience, in spite of the intense heat, was very large. The prisoner sat, as usual, by his mother, his brother and sister, his uncle, the Rev. Clarence Walworth, and a number of his relatives and friends of the family. District-Attorney Phelps began his argument for the prosecution immediately after the court convened, at 10 A. M., and its delivery occupied two hours and a half. After a short recess Judge Davis began his charge, which occupied 3½ hours. He called attention to the fact that this was the first trial under the new law, altering in many respects the definition of murder. He gave the definitions of murder in the various degrees under the new law, and stated wherein they differed from the former law on the subject. The evidence on both sides was then reviewed. On the question of insanity he forebore to express an opinion, but read a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the People agt. Willis. The case was then given to the jury, who retired at 4:32 P. M. The immense throng waited patiently in the court-room, although the heat was almost stifling, hour after hour while the jury was absent deliberating on their verdict.

At 7 the jury had decided upon a verdict, and the Judge was sent for. The prisoner and his friends entered the court-room and took their accustomed seats; and in a few moments the jury were conducted to their box. The verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was promptly rendered. The prisoner seemed nervous while awaiting sentence, but otherwise evinced no emotion. Mr. O'Conor gave notice that he should file a bill of exceptions.

A Floating Cannon Ball.

In the pavilion of the Ministry of Agriculture, at Vienna, a floating cannon ball may be seen. Although weighing fifty pounds, it lies like a down feather on a silvery mass, consisting of pure quicksilver from the celebrated mines of Idria; 150 cwt. of this metal is exhibited in a large iron cauldron, offering a sight seldom to be met with, and on it rests the solid iron ball. It was interesting to observe the emptying of the quicksilver into its receptacle. The metal is very cleverly stowed away in bags of white sheep leather, specially prepared for the purpose, each containing fifty pounds of the mass, the bags being tightly bound round the top, and then put into small wooden barrels, carefully bunged up. Formerly, this liquid metal, which penetrates easily all porous substances, was transmitted in wrought iron bottles of very expensive make.

Tennessee is duly grateful for a new epizootic which is causing immense mortality among domestic cats.

The Good Man's Monument.

Old Neighbor Wilson's means were few,
His acres were but small,
His house was plain, yet comfort threw
Its cheery light o'er all.

He lived not for himself alone,
But did his very best
To help his struggling neighbor on,
And cheer the heart oppressed.

Not his the wish to garner grain,
And fill his storehouse high,
Merely the love of greed or gain,
Or pride to gratify.

He tilled his scanty fields, and strove
To make the harvests fair;
He knew that His rewarding love
Would bless the farmer's care.

And Neighbor Wilson knew that He
An honest toil would crown,
And bless with sure prosperity
The good seed rightly sown.

Such smiles as Neighbor Wilson won
From all, gold could not buy—
Such gratitude for kind acts done
In love and charity.

His board, though plain with humble fare,
To Want was always free;
Love was the ministering angel there,
Who labored faithfully.

He built no temple high and grand,
He reared no monument
Of marble wrought by sculptor's hand,
To show his good intent.

But in the hearts of men he raised
A monument of love,
Brighter than poet ever praised,
The power of art to prove.

Upon his grave the grass is green,
And has been many a year;
Yet there the mourner oft is seen
To pause and drop a tear.

WRITING FOR THE PAPERS.

Clara Leslie had just turned down the narrow, chestnut-shaded path that led along the river-side to the quiet old farm-house, where she was spending these sultry summer days—a slight, violet-eyed young girl, with heavy masses of gold brown hair, cheeks rather pale, and a dress of simple French calico, made and trimmed by her own hands.

Eudocia Martin looked almost contemptuously after her, as she stood at the bend of the road, leaning lightly on Mr. Wyford's arm.

Miss Martin was tall and finely formed, with a bright color, sparkling black eyes, and a way of throwing her head back as she walked. Moreover, her attire was of dainty checked silk, and she wore gold ornaments in her ears and at her throat. The two girls were of as different types of beauty as could easily be conceived.

"Isn't it strange," said Eudocia carelessly, "that Miss Leslie prefers that horrid, stuffy little farm-house to the hotel, where everybody else that is worth knowing stays?"

"Perhaps," began Mr. Wyford quietly, "Miss Leslie's taste—"

"Oh, it isn't that," interposed Eudocia, somewhat sharply. "It's from a motive of economy."

"Do you think so?"

"I am quite sure of it. Don't you observe how shabbily she dresses—calico dresses, linen sets, and not a jewel about her but that plain little gold brooch that looks as if it might have come down from the ark."

"She looks very neat always, I am sure."

"Just like a man's verdict," laughed Miss Eudocia. "But is it really true that she writes for the papers?"

"I believe so," answered Mr. Wyford, as he walked slowly along toward the Heathdale Hotel with his companion.

"But I thought people that wrote for the papers were always so smart and brilliant, and Clara is so plain and quiet."

"I don't altogether agree with either of your inferences, Miss Martin."

"What does she write?" asked Eudocia, somewhat sharply.

"Have you never read those exquisite little sketches under the signature of 'Clarice' in the *New York Guest?*"

"Oh, *those* insignificant little affairs? Yes, of course I have! You don't mean to say that the editors pay her for that silly, sentimental trash?"

"I believe they do."

Miss Martin was silent for a moment or two. Devoted as she was to dress, show, and a thousand other minor extravagances, money was a considerable object in her eyes, and she almost envied any woman who had the faculty of earning it, as it were, for herself.

"Mr. Wyford," said she, with a little laugh that was meant to be very captivating, "without being conceited I do believe that I could write a great deal better than that 'Clarice' nonsence. It's so simple—just like one person talking to another—no fine words or elevated phrases."

"I am told that is considered the chief charm of her pen," observed Mr. Wyford, slightly elevating his eyebrows in the dusk.

"I dare say it does very well, when they can't get anything better," said Eudocia, tossing her head superciliously. "Now I've got the plot of a charming Moorish story in my head, with old castles like the Alhambra in it, and a band of robbers, and a magician in a black velvet robe, and— But just wait until I write it out, and I will read it to you. Don't you think the *New York Guest* would be delighted to publish it?"

"Really," said Mr. Wyford, dubiously, "I hardly know. I believe the quiet impersonations of every day life—"

"Pshaw!" said Miss Martin, confidently. "Who cares about every-day life when they can read of princes and robbers and bandits' caves? I think I shall call it 'The Scourge of the Moors.' Or would 'Black Alfonso, or the Hurien's Doom," be better? Oh, here we are at the hotel, and I must run and get ready for tea."

She was thinking, however, of "Black Alfonso" all the time she was brushing out her black curls.

"I am sure I could write a great deal better than Clara Leslie," she told herself over and over again. "Haven't I traveled all over the United States, and visited Montreal and Quebec into the bargain; and didn't I always write poetical compositions at school that were read out every Friday afternoon? What has Clara Leslie ever seen of the world, I should like to know? Why, they tell me she's only a district-school teacher in New York, and I don't suppose she ever had a silk dress, or went to a party in her life."

As Eudocia Martin went down stairs to tea, turning over these various meditations in her mind, she met Mrs. Elliott, the judge's wife, the greatest lady in all the hotel limits, bustling down in her silver-gray silk, with the old-fashioned pearls in her ears.

"Why, Mrs. Elliott, what's the matter?" cried Eudocia, as by the glimmer of the hall light she detected the traces of tears on the lady's cheek. "You have been crying!"

Mrs. Elliott laughed.

"And I am not ashamed to confess it either," she said. "I *have* been crying, Miss Martin, and I don't know who could help it when they read 'Clarice's' beautiful sketch this week in the *Guest*, about little Willie's death. Have you seen the *Guest?*"

"No, ma'am," said Miss Martin, arching her upper lip with rather a contemptuous curl.

"No? Well, I'll send it into your room to-night." And kindly Mrs. Elliott passed on.

Eudocia did not divulge to Mrs. Elliott that she had learned the secret of "Clarice's' identity with simple little Clara Leslie, who boarded at the farm-house and wore plan calico dresses; but she was more than ever confirmed in her determination to enter the lists of authorship, and eclipse Miss Leslie's light at once.

She sat up late that night drafting out a rough sketch of the Moorish story, and all the next day she shut herself up in her own room writing. She culled out the most resonant words in the dictionary—she carefully sought all manner of synonyms—she sprinkled the tale with Spanish phrases picked out of the "Book of Quotations," to give a general idea that she was familiar with the Spanish language; and made it musical with the play of fountains in paved courts, odorous with the heavy scent of orange groves, and luminous with stars shining out of purple midnight heavens.

"There," said Miss Eudocia to herself, when she had read it over for the third time, equally well pleased with each perusal, "if that don't cut out 'Clarice,' there's no taste left in the literary world. Of course they will wish to engage me to write regularly for them, and they must pay me well. How nice it will be to have lots of money of my own, without being compelled to coax papa, as if every dollar were a drop of blood out of a stone. I wonder what Clara Leslie does with all the money she must earn. I know I wouldn't wear common calicoes and board at a farm-house, if I had a piece in the *New York Guest* every week."

"I am so sorry you were gone away yesterday, Mr. Wyford," said Miss Eudocia, as she met him at the breakfast table one morning.

"Indeed? I am much obliged to you for being so kind as to miss me, but I can hardly comprehend why," said the gentleman.

"I wanted to read you my story. I sent it to *The Guest* by last evening's mail."

"I have no doubt it would have been a literary treat," said Mr. Wyford, courteously.

"Oh, I'm not at all sure of that," said Miss Martin, tossing her head in all the conscious pride of authorship; "but I should really like to have had your critical opinion of it. I suppose you read a great deal?"

"A little."

"Though, of course, my own reading has been extensive, and if I couldn't write better than that chit of a Clara Leslie, I *would* give up. I'll send you a copy of the *Guest* containing my story, if you would like to see it in print."

"Thank you," said Mr. Wyford, with rather a queer look on his face, which was half a smile and half a frown, "you are very kind."

Miss Martin whispered her secret, "confidentially, of course," to every gentleman at the Heathdale House, and two-thirds of the ladies, and already began to feel the laurels of success encircling her brow. But on the eighth day thereafter a huge envelope was handed her by Sam, who always went for the mails. Eudocia flushed up to her forehead. Could it be possible that the missive was distended with bank-bills? Did *The Guest* pay as liberally as all that?

The matter was speedily decided, however. She tore off the envelope, amid a circle of admiring and expectant friends, and out dropped "Black Alfonso" with a strip of paper belted round him, containing the simple words: "*Respectfully Declined.*"

If Eudocia Martin did not go into hysterics, it was only because she was not constitutionally inclined to that escape-valve for her feelings. "Black Alfonso" declined! "Black Alfonso" a drug in the literary market! "Black Alfonso" unappreciated by public taste! Eudocia swept out of the room, biting her lip till you would have thought the teeth would have met through the quivering flesh.

She was unwontedly silent when she came down to tea that night. Mortified pride is by no means a quickener to the tongue, and Miss Martin would have given the prettiest dress in her wardrobe if only she had had the sense to keep her own counsel respecting "Black Alfonso."

"Eudocia," whispered Mrs. Elliott to her, "I've a bit of news for you—three bits of news, in fact."

"Ah!" said Eudocia, trying to look interested, "what are they?"

"In the first place, I have discovered that the 'Clarice' who has taken all our hearts by storm, through the witchery of her pen, is no other than Clare Leslie, and that Mr. Wyford is one of the editors of the *New York Guest.*"

Eudocia colored scarlet, as she thought of all the foolish things she had said, and Mrs. Elliott went exultingly on, quite unaware of the sting lingering within her words.

"And what do you think Mr. Livingston tells me? They are to be married next month. My dear, you are not ill?"

"No," said Eudocia huskily; "I—I have only forgotten my pocket-handkerchief."

And Miss Martin fled up stairs after the bit of linen cambric, that was safe in her own pocket, coming down no more that night.

She burned "Black Alfonso," orange blossoms, moonlight, musical fountains, and all; and she never wrote any more lucubrations for the *New York Guest.*

The New Tactics.

A lecture was recently delivered before the United Service Institution, in London, by Captain Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, in reference to the new tactics which the modern breech-loader is forcing upon the various war departments of Europe. He said that those officers who had not had any experience in the field with these terrible weapons would do well to give the whole subject a thorough and profound study. To go to war armed with breech-loaders, proposing to meet an enemy armed with a weapon of the same or similar capabilities, and at the same time expect to manœuvre in the face of such an enemy with the old system of tactics, would be about as wise as to send a fleet of wooden ships to encounter a fleet of iron-clads. The whole system of tactics must be really inverted, as it were. Skirmishers, instead of being the *antennæ*, the mere feelers of an army, will be the army itself; and any reserve held back to operate at a particular moment in line or column, will merely come in on a rush to reap the fruits of success already won, and will not be itself any longer the means of winning the success. The notion that a line will advance over or through its own skirmishers to attack the enemy beyond, is, therefore, a theory which must be entirely dismissed from the minds of campaign drill-masters. All recent experience shows that the way to get a skirmishing line forward is not to keep it hanging under cover in hopes of relief, but to keep on throwing in judicious reinforcements, so that its line may be constantly advancing, and, if possible, crushing back the opposing party. Whether it will be actually possible ever to strengthen the line of skirmishers into such close order as will make it approximate to the normal line of the present drill-books, is doubtful, though, of course, compression in a very great degree will sometimes be forced upon a commander by the nature of the country. This whole question of the future of infantry opens up a most interesting and useful line of speculation which, it is to be hoped, will finally crystalize in a new tactical system fully equal to the demands of modern warfare.

Sight of Animals.

Our domesticated animals pay dearly for their privileges, it would seem, for dogs in a wild state preserve their vision unimpaired to the extreme period of their life limitation, while domesticated dogs see very imperfectly in the course of ten years, if they live so long. The reason seems to be owing to looking at fires in the house, exposed to candle or gas lights, and being about dwellings where the sphere of vision is limited by the intervention of fences, edifices, etc. Horses and cattle, who pass their lives in the outer air, have excellent eyesight, even to a very advanced age. Civilization has its drawbacks. Were it not for white writing paper, artificial light, stimulating drinks which quicken the circulation to the engorgement of the minute vessels in the interior of the organs, and passing much of our time in the midst of reflecting lights from surrounding objects, our eyes would be about as good at threescore and ten as in the early days of childhood.

A young man has been arrested and bound over for trial in Memphis, Tenn., on the charge of depositing a postal card containing obscene allusions in the Post-office.

Droughts and Forests.

Year after year the farmers in certain sections of the country become more clamorous in their complaints of injury done to their crops by long-continued droughts, and superstitious rural congregations, persisting in attributing to a mysterious special providence the natural results of man's own mischievous action, periodically test the efficacy of prayer to dissever effect from cause, and practically believe their avowed faith in the Almighty's wisdom by beseeching him to alter his seeming intention, and reminding him that in their opinion it is time to send down, by some miraculous intervention, the rain which they have done and are doing their utmost to avert.

The modern bucolic Tityrus, too active to recline under the shade of patulous beeches, may have unbelievingly heard, in a general way, of some supposed relation between foliage and rainfall; it may even have happened to him to read in his country newspaper how folks say that in foreign parts sandy deserts which were arid for centuries past have been visited by showers since trees have been made to grow there. But neither he nor even his better-informed urban cousin, perhaps, has any distinct idea of how and why foliage influences climatic conditions.

The action of dense masses of vegetation in tempering and retarding the rapidity of winds, and their mechanical service as screens against miasmatic emanations, may be readily understood, and such mechanical action alone may serve to explain why the absence or destruction of forests tends to render the winter seasons more severe and the summers hotter and dryer; but they exercise more recondite and more potent functions than these as regards both comfort and health. In the first place, as every educated reader knows, trees through their respiratory organs—their leaves—decompose the carbonic acid gas constantly exhaled from animal lungs, assimilating the carbon and releasing the oxygen to resume its vivifying purpose in the animal economy. Secondly, they favor the penetration and retention of moisture in the soil, their shade preventing too rapid evaporation by partially excluding to sun's rays. For this reason, whilst woodlands under civilized supervision are conducive to health, wild forest growths where the oversaturated soil is cumbered with underbrush may give rise to malarial emanations. But, beyond this, foliage, has a more direct power of condensing moisture from the atmosphere. The leaves of an average forest tree conjointly present a surface of something more than half an acre, and the temperature of this great surface is kept below that of the surrounding air, not only by the continual process of "vegetable evaporation," but by radiation of heat when the sun's rays are withdrawn. Hence the strata of air intruded between the leaves are cooled so quickly as to part with a portion of their moisture, just as the outside of an iced-water pitcher receives a depoisit of dew from the surrounding atmosphere.

The process of distillation, while serving to some extent to prevent extensive torrents of rain by keeping the atmosphere from becoming overloaded with vapor of water, also serves to maintain a constant and gentle supply to brooks and smaller water-courses, especially where forests exist in elevated situations. It is not, therefore, by "attracting the clouds" that trees affect the local conditions of moisture, but by their more remote agency in sustaining the sources of water supply. The actual amount of rainfall is, of course, proportionate to the absolute quantity of water contained in the atmosphere, being, as a rule, greatest at the equator, and diminishing towards the poles; and Prof. Henry has succeeded in tracing the origin and course of the different rain-bearing currents which respectively supply various sections of the United States. But, apart from such general phenomena, there are local factors which exert an essential modifying power, and not the least important of these is the growth of forest foilage, the destruction of which over large tracts of country is inevitably followed by drought and sickness. To sum up: Trees purify the air of carbon with which our breathing vitiates it; they protect us from miasmatic poison, not only by acting as screens, but by dissolving it in the water which they distil; they save us from extremes of temperature, and secure for us equable hygrometric conditions. And of all these advantages we have for years past been trying to deprive ourselves through our national mania for "clearing" wild lands, until now it is almost too late to repair the damage done.

Slightly Mixed.

Our neighbor Church was married four times, and his wives were all buried in a certain graveyard. It became necessary, ultimately, to remove the remains of the dear departed to another cemetery. Church undertook the work himself; but in carrying the sainted dead out in a furniture cart, the bones unfortunately got mixed, and when re-interment began even Church himself was unable to tell which was Emily and which was Hannah. After doing the best he could, he had the four graves closed; but, being a strictly accurate man, he felt that it would be wrong to use the old headstones when he was not by any means certain that Hannah's dust was all under her tombstone. So, in order to be precise, he had a new set made with such inscriptions as these: "Here lies Hannah Church, (and probably part of Emily,) who was born," &c., &c. "Sacred to the memory of Mary Church, (who seems to be mixed with Matilda,) who was born," &c., &c.

"Stranger, pause and drop a tear,
For Emily Church lies buried here,
Mingled, in some perplexing manner,
With Mary, Matilda, and probably Hannah."

All the wives seemed satisfied with this arrangement; but some of Church's mothers-in-law consider that his sense of responsibility as a man of veracity is altogether too fine.

Tobacco.

The recently-published report of the State Chemist of Connecticut presents some interesting statements of the results of tests upon tobacco leaves. The Hartford *Post* thus summarizes them:

"The most highly-valued leaf in New England is the thin, tough, elastic leaf, which burns readily to ashes. Those leaves that contain the most carbonate of potash in their ashes burn the most freely and suitably. In some combinations potash does not favor the burning, and Schloesing the tobacco manufacturer, is enabled to improve flavor and burning quality by artificially impregnating the leaf with acetate, citrate or tartrate of potash, applying the latter in solution and then drying. Chlorine injures the tobacco, as does also nitric acid. Sulphuric acid, united with potash, soda or lime, favors the burning of tobacco. The best tobacco is produced on well-drained, warm, sandy lands. The chemist understands that heavy manuring increases the quantity of the crop generallo at the expense of quality as regards texture.

Wealth of a Silver Mine.

The "Silver Islet" silver mine discovered on the North shore of Lake Superior, opposite Thunder Cape, a few years ago, is turning out to be the richest silver deposit on this continent. The ore grows richer as they go down upon it, and the vein shows signs of increasing strength as they approach the shore from the Island. The average assay is $1,500 to the ton, gold value, and 233 tons have been shipped to the Wyandotte Silver Smelting Works since the opening of navigation; $50,000 of fine silver has been sent to the Mint to be coined since June 5; $500,000 has been spent in building coffer dams, piers, and miners houses, and what seemed an impossibility to the old Montreal Mining Company, the working of this mine has been accomplished.

The Boston *Transcript* says that persons who send poetry to the newspapers should always retain copies. The New York *Times* suggests that they should also retain the originals.

Expanding the Chest.

Take a strong rope, and fasten it to a beam overhead; to the lower end of the rope attach a stick three feet long, convenient to grasp with the hands. The rope should be fastened to the center of the stick, which should hang six or eight inches above the head. Let a person grasp this stick with the hands two or three feet apart, and swing very moderately at first—perhaps only bear the weight, if very weak—and gradually increase, as the muscles gain strength from the exercise, until it may be used from three to five times daily. The connection of the arms with the body, with the exception of the clavicle with the breast bone, being a muscular attachment to the ribs, the effect of this exercise is to elevate the ribs and enlarge the chest; and as Nature allows no vacum, the lungs expand to fill the cavity, increasing the volume of air, the natural purifier of blood, and preventing the conjestion or the deposit of tuberculous matter. We have prescribed the above for all cases of hemorrhage of the lungs, and threatened consumption, for thirty-five years, and have been able to increase the measure of the chest from two to four inches within a few months, and with good results. But especially as a preventive we would recommend this exercise. Let those who love to live cultivate a well-formed, capacious chest. The student, the merchant, the sedentary, the young of both sexes—aye, all—should have a swing on which to stretch themselves daily. We are certain that if this were to be practiced by the rising generation in a dress allowing a free and full development of the body, many would be saved from consumption. Independently of its beneficial results, the exercise is an exceedingly pleasant one, and as the apparatus costs very little, there need be no difficulty about any one enjoying it who wishes to.—*Dio Lewis.*

Heirs Wanted to an Estate Worth a Million Dollars.

Some excitement was created in the city of Erie, Penn., by the appearance of Mr. Geo. Winbigler, or Winbiger, as one of the heirs of the Winbigler estate, at Erie, Penn., estimated to be worth more than $1,000,000, which estate is now managed by the county of Erie. It appears that three of the Winbiger or Winbigler brothers came to this country about the same time, and Jacob, whose estate is located in Erie, settled in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, which subsequently proved to be Erie county, where he accumulated considerable property. He had but one child, a daughter, who was married, and both herself and husband died shortly after their marriage, leaving no heirs, and in fact none could be found up to the present time, who could show any claim to the property. But it is now ascertained that the real heirs reside in Ohio, and are among the most respectable citizens. They feel confident to be able to fully establish their claim and right to the property. Part of this estate is included in the beautiful public park of the city of Erie and other adjoining lands and lots, which are finely improved. Measures are being completed to send an attorney to Germany to procure the proper family register, under official seals, while the records of the family since landing in America, will be gathered.

Ingenious Trick of a Deserter.

An unpleasant event, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, lately befel a young man at Kingston, England, who wanted to be photographed in military uniform. While crossing Wimbledon Common he met another young man in an artillery uniform, and after some conversation the latter suggested to him that he would look well photographed as an artilleryman, and proposed to lend him his uniform. The innocent youth at once gratefully accepted the offer, and went to be photographed. While the artist was engaged in posing him in an attitude sufficiently military to suit his warlike aspirations, his accommodating acquaintance disappeared with his civilian's dress. The sitter, however, paid little heed to this, and the operation being completed, walked to Kingston, proud and happy in the possession of a military photograph. On arriving at Kingston he was suddenly apprehended as a deserter, and taken before the magistrates. He succeeded in proving his innocence, on relating the trick which had been played upon him, but the clothes were claimed on behalf of her Majesty, and the young man was accordingly detained until he could procure other clothing.

Cholera!

This terrible scourge is threatening this country again. This fact is well calculated to impress our readers with the necessity and the advantage of life insurance, and will greatly increase, as the war did, the number of persons seeking insurance. It is a good time now for any one fitted therefor, to secure the agency of a first-class company. The National Life Insurance of the United States of America, chartered by Congress, with a capital of one million dollars, and charges for insurance only about three-fourths those of mutual institutions, is a company of which any agent or policy-holder may well be proud, and we cheerfully advise all persons looking for insurance or for employment to address that company at its Branch Office in Philadelphia.—*Com.*

"How does your husband get along?" inquired a friend of an undertaker's wife. "Nothing to complain of, thank the Lord; he had twelve funerals yesterday."

PAIN! PAIN!! PAIN!!
WHERE IS THY RELIEVER?
Readers, you will find it in that favorite Home Remedy.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and traveler, on sea and land, and no one should *travel on our lakes or rivers without it.*

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If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water* will almost instantly cure you. *There is nothing equal to it.* In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

Cures CHOLERA, when all other Remedies Fail.

It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of the *Pain-Killer* in about half a pint of hot water, well sweetened with molasses as the attack is coming on. Bathing freely the chest, back and bowels with the *Pain-Killer* at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will, if the stomach is very foul), take a little *Pain-Killer* in cold water sweetened with sugar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

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PAIN-KILLER.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of CHOLERA than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the *Pain-Killer* is considered by the natives as well as by European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine in the most unskillful hands. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled spreading its usefulness over the wide world.

Directions accompany each Bottle.

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Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

SCROFULA, and Scrofulous Affections in all their forms are cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative, and by persisting in its use, the taint is driven from the system.

IF YOU have Ague in any form, you will save both time and money by trying Shallenberger's Antidote at once. The cure is immediate.

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in Medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner only were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength, the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the Faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it.—*Com.*

The success of flying machines is truly astonishing. A Mr. Folger, up in Michigan, recently constructed one, went to the top of the barn, "lit out, and went with such rapidity that he lost his consciousness for half an hour, when he found himself but a few feet from the barn. He thinks he could not have been entirely unconscious, otherwise he would not have returned to the barn, where he picked himself up.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—*Com.*

CHISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE is the most sure and complete preparation of its kind in the world; its effects are magical, its character harmless, its tints natural, its qualities enduring.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF.—Warranted to relieve all Rheumatic Affictions, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc. The best, the surest, and the quickest remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Relief guaranteed or the money refunded.—*Com.*

Contentment and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer has it. Put up full weight.—*Com.*

The cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—*Com.*

We copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true:—Chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We know whereof we affirm.—*Com.*

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Twenty summers have elasped since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success, in private practice as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

The Markets.

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$ .12½	@ .13½
First quality	.12	@ .12
Second quality	.12¼	@ .12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.11	@ .11½
Inf'rior or lowest grade	.10	@ .11
Milch Cows	30.00	@ 80.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	@ .05
Dressed	.06½	@ .07
Sheep	.05½	@ .07
Cotton—Middling	.21	@ .21
Flour—Extra Western	5.70	@ 6.05
State Extra	6.00	@ 6.35
Wheat—Red Western	1.45	@ 1.48
" State	1.92	@ 1.92
No. 2, Spring	1.37	@ 1.43
Rye	.79	@ .80
Barley—Malt	.97½	@ 1.00½
Oats—Mixed Western	.43	@ .44½
Corn—Mixed Western	.50½	@ .51
Hay, per ton	15.00	@ 26.00
Straw per ton	10.00	@ 19.00
Hops '72s. .35 @ .40 '70s —	.10	@ .15
Pork—Mess	13.75	@ 17.55
Lard	.06½	@ .08
Petroleum—Crude 7⅞ a 8	Refined	.18
Butter—State	.28	@ .30½
Ohio, Fancy	.20	@ .25½
" Yellow	.19	@ .20½
Western Ordinary	.14	@ .17
Pennsylvania fine	.22	@ .24
Cheese—State Factory	.11	@ .12½
" Skimmed	.04	@ .6
Ohio	.09	@ .11½
Eggs—State	.19	@ .25
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	4.25	@ 6.25
Sheep	4.50	@ 5.00
Hogs—Live	4.65	@ 4.75
Flour	7.00	@ 10.00
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1.33	@ 1.36
Corn	.41	@ .43
Oats	.37½	@ .38
Rye	.80	@ .80
Barley	.84	@ .98
Lard	.09	@ .09
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.65	@ 2.15
Rye—State	.75	@ .80
Corn—Mixed	.59	@ .60
Barley—State	1.10	@ 1.12
Oats—State	.44	@ .44
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour, Penn. Extra	6.75	@ 8.25
Wheat, Western Red	1.60	@ 1.80
Corn—Yellow	.55	@ .56
Mixed	.54	@ .54
Petroleum—Crude	.12	Refined 18
Beef Cattle	.05½	@ .07½
Clover Seed	7.00	@ 8.00
Timothy	3.75	@ 3.75
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.19	@ .19½
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Corn—Yellow	.62	@ .80
Oats	.46	@ .35

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